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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Bombay Gazette.

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TEN PAGES!

CATTO'S
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th June
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	22nd June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
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Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
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THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
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THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
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THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
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MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
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THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND CONCERT

TO BE HELD AT
THE PHYSIOLOGY HALL, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In aid of the "New Nursing Home," Sir J.J. Hospital,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1903,
AT 9 P.M.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st July, 1903, is APPOINTED for the declaration of DIVIDENDS in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions.

Re. ESSA JACOB MEMON.
" POONSEY DHARSEY SHA and another.
" SOWCHAND JOOTHA SHA.
" NUROODIN LUTFEALLI KHAMBATI and another
" GANGA BISHAN UTAMCHAND KHATRI.
" TALOKSEY THAKERSEE SHA and another.
VITHALDAS alias CHATURBHOOJ MAGHJI.
" UMER HAJI SAKOOR and another.
" HAJI DADA HAJI RAHIMTULLA.
" GORDHAN PITAMBER THUCKER.
" CANJI ATTA and others.
" AGA MIRZA ESMAIL bin RAZAH KAZRANI.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their claims in the Office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 27th June, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends.—Dated this 16th June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Arsenal, Bombay, up to 15th July, 1903, for the purchase of 500 Cwts (more or less) of ·303 inch FIRED BULLETS that may be available up to 28th February, 1904.

2. Tender Forms can be obtained on application to this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 22nd June to 13th July, 1903, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p.m. on payment of annas four per set of forms.

3. In the event of a Tender being accepted the purchase money plus a Security of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender must be paid before delivery.

4. A condition of sale is that the lead is to be exported at once to Europe and the Bill of Lading showing the exportation must be submitted for the information of the Ordnance Officer in Charge.

5. The Security deposit will not be returned until the purchaser produces the above document.

6. Tenders should be sent under a sealed cover which should reach this office by 12 o'clock noon on 15th July, 1903.

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 17th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

J. DUXBURY & Co., Ld ....Plaintiffs
vs.
JOSEPH BENSON MANNING ....Defendant.

BY an Order made to-day in the said Suit Mr. H.O. COATES, has been APPOINTED INTERIM RECEIVER in the abovementioned Suit to take possession and charge of the Factory for the Manufacture of Hosiery and Woollen Goods, at Shri Ramchandra Hall, Arthur Road, Tardeo, hitherto carried on by the Plaintiffs and Defendant abovenamed and the Machinery Goods and Materials lying therein with Power to Work the said Factory and an interim Injunction has been granted restraining the abovenamed Defendant Mr. J. B. MANNING from interfering with the said Factory or Machinery and from meddling with the working thereof.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1903.

SMETHAM, BYRNE & NOBLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 433 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.
(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2.) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Moodley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383' 693 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Demello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doongaria Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SAMPLE PACKETS (containing Books, Ornaments, Currency Notes, Postage Stamps, Handkerchiefs, &c.) of Dental will be sent post free on receipt of As. 3, for each packet. No one should be without any gift. Worth Annas 2. Apply early. Only 2,000 are to be posted.

CAMPHOR NECKLACE which is a perfect safeguard against the Plague, Cholera, and other diseases. Full of fragrance, serving as a superior ornament, Re. 1. Chain Annas 12 each.

MAGIC RING.

MAGIC RING.—Through which you can see gardens, palaces, durbars, etc. He or she at her own will or for any one else can call any dead or living body, the god or goddess of any religion, talk with the spirits so called and get suitable replies to the questions set, with spirits and ascertain Secrets, know Medicine of ailments by calling the Spirits of Dhanwanter Baid or Lookman, Hakeem, and in short, work wonders for yourself and your friends. Rs. 5 each. Our stock of rings is now very nearly exhausted. So any one desiring a sharp supply is requested to send orders at his earliest convenience.

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.—To those who require a really good and faithful Timekeeper at a low price, we can specially recommend the "Ajib." The daily sale of these watches is steadily increasing and the low price is an inducement to you to invest 30 hours keyless 6 years guarantee, Reduce Price Rs. 6.

OUR FARFAMED WRIST WATCH.—Complete in silver case, Rs. 10; in gold, Rs. 30.

DENTAL.—Purest, safest and best for the teeth, prepared according to the formulæ used by Sir William Moore, K. C. I. E., Hony. Physician to H. M. the Queen. Price 4oz. phial, Re. 1.

REMOVELINE.—Removes every superfluous hair painlessly and permanently without causing the slightest irritation from any part of the body within 3 minutes. Price Re. 1 per phial.

Any reader who will send us the best form of our advertisement will get a free copy of the "Bombay Gazette" for three months.

J. N. MATHUR & Co.,
WARD No. 5, DELHI.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF STOPPAGE OF POONA MAIL TRAINS AT NERAL STATION.

WITH reference to the Notices, dated 10th and 13th June, 1903, the DOWN and UP POONA MAIL TRAINS will DISCONTINUE STOPPING at NERAL STATION, from the 23rd June up to 30th September, 1903.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

"AGRIPPINA"

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
COLOGNE OF RHINE.
ESTABLISHED 1844.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, for CONSTRUCTING TELANG MEMORIAL STUDENT'S QUARTERS, Elphinstone College, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 39,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th June, 1903.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1903, at 3 P.M.; to transact the following business, viz.;—

1st—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું॰,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd June to 9th July, 1903, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VANDRAWAN GOCULDAS, widower, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Merchant, deceased.

1, VUSSONJI GOVINDJI, and 2, OODHAVJI GOVINDJI, both of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Merchants inhabitants, risiding at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort..............................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Esquire C. S. I., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 15th day of June, 1903.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE. PARCELS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 58 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN,

DRY GIN OLD TOM HOLLAND GENEVA.	Rs. 21 per case.

FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD

AGENTS:—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE, MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

RAPID and SATISFACTORY preparation in Book-Keeping Accountancy and Commercial Subjects on very moderate terms.—Apply Mr. S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies, Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Daroowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

CELLULOID MUDGUARDS could be attached and detached in 2 minutes to any Cycle without disturbing the adjustment, from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Poona.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods, and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each, prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 53, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. A perfect palatable Cream. Agreeable to the taste. Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle. Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co. LD., Bombay.

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WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

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KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS
AND AT
MONGINI BROS.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF
BEST IMITATION SILK
UMBRELLAS
FOR
MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,
OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE.
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure. Absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs 2. "FEMALE'S FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR. Bottle, Rs. 3.

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Testimonials and Price Lists sent FREE.
Apply only to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
4, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, NEW PREMISES in Esplanade Road, PART of the SECOND FLOOR is available, TO BE LET as Offices. For Rent and other Particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

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HOUSE AGENTS,
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WE have a complete LIST of BUNGALOWS, FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS TO LET, and will be glad to give every facility to Ladies and Gentlemen requiring our services.

CAST IRON PIPES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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MOTOR TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY Co.,

IMPORTERS AND SUPPLIERS of all types and descriptions of
MOTOR CARS
AND
HEAVY STEAM TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

Estimates and particulars from the Agents:—

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GREEN STREET, BOMBAY. 20, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

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INDIAN JEWELLER.
No. 19, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

MAKER and SELLER of all SORTS of Pure Indian Gold ORNAMENTS and JEWELLERY. ARTICLES highly polished on the Machine, same as the ENGLISH MAKE.

Charges Moderate.
Orders Carefully Executed.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...........................Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....................4	
„ 6 Months.....................4½	„
„ 12 Months.....................5	„
„ 2 Years.....................5½	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF JOHN GILLON & CO'S WHISKY, QUAKER'S OATS, CLAYTON & JOWETT'S ESSENCE LEMON, AND ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Mohunlal Amersey and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld.—

47 cases John Gillon and Co.'s	Auld Taun whisky
48 cases „ „	St. Ronan's whisky
19 cases „ „	V. O. P. whisky
10 cases „ „	Mountain Dew whisky
5 cases „ „	Cherry whisky

8 cases Quaker's Oats.
100lbs Clayton and Jowett's triple concentrated essence lemon.
20 dozen Atkinsons's White Rose, 4oz.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, meatsafe, cupboards, almira, bentwood chairs, new chain folding cots.
1 D. B. C. F. 12 bore gun.
146 Pairs ladies' and gent's ammunition boots and shoes.
6 doz Fountain pens.
2 photo cameras and 1 plated liquor stand.
12 Vulcanized Fibre flexible sheets used for engine valves etc., 231 lbs. of different sizes.
2 cases English white printing papers, thick note papers, and inks of various colours.
2 cases, 362 lbs., Egyptian tobacco.
On account of the concerned.—
3 quarter casks claret.
By order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Kadurbhoy Nathoobhoy of Katha Bazaar, ex s. s. India
C 603 H. P. and Co., 51-100 50 bales each 5 cwts net old mixed newspapers.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late C. H. T. Beaman, Esq., consisting of camp furniture, binoculars, D.-B B.-L. C.-F. gun by A. Hollis and Sons with implements in canvas case, Heath's exercises, wearing apparel, tin trunks, small tool case and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

Several Gent's second-hand bicycles.
1 handsome landaulette, thoroughly done up.
1 powerful bay waler horse, going in harness,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 Do. vis-a-vis.
1 French polished shigram.
1 English gent's saddle and 1 child's saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRAND NEW FULL SIZE SLATE BILLIARD TABLES, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Old Building, valuable office and household furniture, consisting of roll top office table, office cupboards and book cases and seats, glassware and crockery, plated ware, drawing room sofas, chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, oil paintings and engravings, etc., also 2 brand new full size 1½ inches thick slate billiard tables, (specially made to order with all the latest improvements) with ivory balls, cues, marking boards, covers, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Fraser and Co. Dispensing Chemists.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cavasjee Patel street, Fort, the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Fraser and Co., consisting of patent medicines medicine and drugs, stoppered bottles with medicine, medicine pots, medical books, large size shelves, cupboards, counter tables, chairs, benches, screen, &c.

The above will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold then the same will be put up in separate lots, and is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lal Bungalow, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Morarji Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, cooking stove, English ice box, Singer's foot sewing machine, Milner's iron safe on stand, Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of JAMES LAWTON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood round and writing tables, side-board, whatnot teapoys, iron and wooden cots, arm and easy chairs, cabinets, hat and book stands chests of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, icebox, glassware, dinner and dessert services, lamps, books, China matting, gentleman's bicycle by W. H. Thorns, old D. B. C. F. gun and sundries.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery, &c., belonging to the Dholpure State, viz:—

Gold bracelets, gem-set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelets, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklace, a pair of opal and diamond links, agate gem-set scent bottle, gold gem-set cigarette case, pearl-set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse with watch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl diamond and enamel agate, jewelled cigarette cases and match box, choups-set one hand mirror set with gems, gold belt, also cigar cases, match boxes, card cases, buttons, studs and links, writing set, photo frames, fruit knives, bangles, brooches, earrings, &c., too numerous to mention in detail.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A large quantity of Cotton Red 8 B Aniline. Dyes in casks, splendid colour, cheap price, first class opportunity for Dyers to secure supplies at moderate rates.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor.

Up-country buyers in Delhi, Amritsar, Hubli, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Madras, Calcutta, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Jeypore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Marwar, Bezwada, &c., are recommended to send their orders soon.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MAZAGAON MILL.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill premises, at Mazagaon, the valuable properties mentioned below.—

All those three pieces or parcels of leasehold land particularly described below with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Mazagaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly appearing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 118, and assessed under Ward Nos. 5878 and 6460 to 82 (1), 5845 to 49, 6458-59, 6456-57 (1.2 and 3) and 6453 (1 and 2), 6455 (2) and 6210, Street Nos. 108 and 24-26, 1 to 21, 28, 1-2, 119 to 137, 10, 22 and 8 to 18 A and B, 2, 2A, 6A and 27B.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing Fifty-Thousand Four-Hundred and Seventy-four Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by property previously described as Tank Bunder, now described as the Mohamedan Burial Ground, on or towards the south by a public road called Matarpacady, on or towards the east by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a public road but now forming a public road called the Reay Road; and on or towards the west partly by property belonging to the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and partly by property belonging to the Trustees of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872, and partly by the property previously described as Tank Bunder now described as the Mohamedan Burial Ground.

SECONDLY.—All that piece and parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing Four Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a public roadway, belonging to the said Mazagaon Manufacturing Co., Ld., but now forming a public road called Matarpacady; on or towards the south partly by the property of the Mankeshwar Temple and partly by the property of Goculdas Mahdavji, Esquire, on or towards the east by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a roadway but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west by property previously described as belonging to the Mazagaon Land Co., Ld., and at present owned by Goculdas Mahdavji, Esquire.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property herein secondly described, on or towards the south by property previously described as a Government Road, but now covered by steps leading to the Mankeshwar Temple, on or towards the east by property previously described as a Roadway reserved by Government for a public roadway but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to Mankeshwar Temple.

Together with the engines, boilers, machinery, stores, accessories fire appliances, &c., now lying in the Mill premises. The Mill contains 21,400 spindles and 450 looms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, attorneys to the Official Liquidator, at their office at Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood Frenchpolished, substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome drawing room suit upholstered in rich tapestry, hall cabinets, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, chest of drawers, rich majolica flower vases and table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, one handsome bay arab horse, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, child's pony, sets of single harness, saddle, &c., the property of Captain B. R. DAUNT, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 19.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 3/16	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/4	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15/16	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 5 16	do
2 months hence	24 1-8	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	52 7 8	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16	unchanged
Berlin „	20'41	— 1-2
New York Demand	4'87 7/8	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	do
6 „ „ „	2 3/4 pr ct	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3 4 pr ct	— 1/4
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	do

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 3-8. June-July. steady.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzrat 35 2-4. June-July. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 28 1-4. June-July. Business done.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-2. June-July. Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed—Bold 40 3-4. June-July. Business done. Tone quiet.

Arrivals—Steamers Skidly.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 6'78 — 20. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'51	6'48	6'31	5'78
— 13	— 12	— 13	— 9
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'43	5'29	5'26	5'25
— 9	— 8	— 7	— 7
Feb.-Mar.			
5'25			
— 7			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales.
Do. last year	2,200 „
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
Do. do. Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	12'40 unchanged
Futures, month of July	12'19 + 3
Do. do. December	9'85 + 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11'49 + 19
Do. do. December	9'73 + 9
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 19th June, 1903:—

Cotton	6,216 bales.
Wheat	27,714 cwts.
Linseed	11,073 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	12,319 „
Gingellyseed	808 „
Poppyseed	6,102 „
Groundnuts	25 „
Castorseed	3,665 „
Rice	76,249 „
Myrabollams	2,234 „
Cottonseed	15,351 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32 d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3	do		do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		123
Shanghai	30	do	do	171
Japan	30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June		3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 18th June	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	2	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	6
Castorseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	21	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.			
Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 27	8	
Club No. 1	„ 28	4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports	5,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6.62	6'58	6'44	5'87	
+11	+10	+10	+9	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'51	5'39	5'36	5'35	5'35
+9	+10	+10	+10	+10

COTTON.—The local market is steady and a fair business is doing by Exporters and mills at current rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	182	170	163	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	189	179	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	185	177	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	204	192	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	216	204	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	216	204	..	do
Broach do	253	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	230	222	212	do
Do H. G.	227	220	207	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	217	do

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	15	14	85
Same date last year	5	5	69

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	5	1	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	1	8
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	13	9	73
Total plague deaths to date	261,700	213,961	
Same date last year	8	9	94

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—KNOWLES—May 28, at St Mary's, Hayes, Kent, Capt A R S L Campbell to Evelyn Muriel, daughter of the late W Knowles.

ROBERTSON—DESPARD—June 2, at the Parish Church, Hampstead, P J Robertson, to Mabel Wilhemina, daughter of Col Despard, Lacca Manor, Montrath, Queen's County, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BATCHELER—May 27, H Pettus-Batcheler, late captain, 42nd Highlanders.

DUPPLIN—May 30, Viscount Dupplin, son of the Earl of Kinnoull, aged 23.

EVANS—May 30, at Merle, Slinfold, Sussex, Col J Evans, formerly in 9th Lancers and Inniskilling Dragoons.

GARRETT—May 27, at Nethercourt, Bournemouth, Lieut-Col A R Garrett, late 46th, 16th, and 66th Regts, son of the late General Sir R Garrett, K C B, K H, aged 79.

GORDON—May 27, in London, R A Gordon, late captain the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt).

HILL—May 28, at Cromwell Road, wife of Dr J H G Hill of Turcouleah Chumparum, and daughter of the late J McClelland, C A, aged 29.

HULSE—May 29, at Johannesburg, E H Hulse, sixth baronet, of Breamore House, Hants, honorary captain in the Army, late captain 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, J P and D L, M P for Salisbury 1886-97.

HUTTON—May 31, at Kensington Court, Sir J Hutton, K T, D L, J P.

JENKIN—May 29, at Marine Parade, Dover, widow of J Jenkin, R E, and daughter of the late Lieut-Genl Hutcheson colonel commandant Royal Artillery aged 91.

JOHNSON—May 28, at Deganway, Castle Hotel, Llandudno, Major B Johnson, of Chester, aged 79.

PARSONS—May 27, at Mcorend Lodge, Cheltenham, wife of Major F G Parsons, D S C, 3rd batt the Queen's Regt, and widow of the late J L M Parkinson.

PHIPPS—May 30, at Morcott East, Slough, P W Phipps M A, late rector of Chalfont St Giles, and formerly rector of Slough, son of the late Col P Phipps, K C, H E I C S.

RENDEL—May 30, at Lancaster Gate, London, H W, son of Sir A M and Lady Rendel, aged 36.

TAYLOR—May 29, at Bengeo, Hertford H R J, son of the late General R Taylor C B, C S I, aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—June 11, at Dharmsala, the wife of Lt-Col J A Cunningham, I M S, of a son.

HANDCOCK—June 11, at Mardan, N-W Frontier, the wife of W E F Handcock, Executive Engineer, of a son.

HUDSON—June 13, at Belgaum, the wife of Ernest Hudson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—YOUNG—June 15, at Quetta, Frank Clarke, second son of the late Captain Thos. Clarke, R A, to Helen Edith, second daughter of Captain Graham Young.

TAILYOUR—HUTCHESON—June 9, at Ranikhet, by the Ven Archdeacon of Lucknow Captain H Tailyour, R F A, son of Captain G R Tailyour (late the Buffs), of Cheltenham, to A I A (Queenie) Hutcheson, eldest daughter of Colonel G Hutcheson, I M S, late Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, U P A and O

WAGSTAFF—COLE—June 10, at St Mark's Church, Podanur, John Fortescue Victor Wagstaff to Miss Evelyn Jane Cole, daughter of the late Mrs M A Cole, late Supdt of the Biden Home for Sailors, Royapuram.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-9m., 8-46a. Low water, 2-21m., 2-54a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd and 24th instant respectively.

A BUILDING CONTRACTOR ROBBED.—Maneckji Eduiji, a building contractor, residing at Sopari Baugh Road, has reported to the police the theft of a waist coat, containing two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, one currency note for Rs. 50, one gold ring set with a ruby and other articles, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 2,166 from a room on the ground floor of a chawl which he has been constructing at Parel.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Maridas Moti, a Madrasi lad, aged 14 years, with the theft of a watch and chain, gold rings and other articles of jewellery, collectively valued at Rs. 77, belonging to Miss Sophie Fischer of the Criterion Restaurant, Apollo Street. It appeared that the mother of the accused was in the employ of the complainant and the accused had an access to her room. On Sunday evening he entered the room of the complainant while she was out and stole the property from a box which was open. The accused was arrested on suspicion and pointed out one Suleman Alaudin to whom he had given the property to dispose of it. Suleman had sold it to a Marwari Chandrabhan, doing business in Mint Road, from whom it was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Suleman and Chadrabhan were next charged with receiving stolen property and were sentenced to two months' and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

DROWNED IN TANKS.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Maina, a Hindu girl, aged seven years. The deceased was the daughter of a bullock-cart driver and lived with her parents in a hut off Haines Road. The girl was missed from home on Thursday evening and a search was made for her throughout the night, but to no purpose. The next day a report was made to the Police and subsequently the girls' body was found floating in a tank about thirty yards off the hut. There were no marks of violence on the body. It was stated by the parents that the deceased was in the habit of washing her hands and feet in the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Another inquest was held at the Morgue, on Saturday, by the Coroner, on the body of Ebrahim Elias, a Mahomedan boy, aged ten years. The evidence showed that the deceased's father kept a coach-factory at Gilder Street and the boy used to carry food for his father every day to the factory. On Friday afternoon he brought meal for his father at the factory and afterwards went to the Gilder Tank to clean the pots, where he accidentally slipped in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest on Saturday in Khetwady 9th Lane, relative to the death of Byramji Pestonji, a young Parsi, aged twenty-seven years. The deceased was a resident of Bhavatpore where he lived with his father until about a month ago, when owing to a quarrel with him he came to Bombay and put up in Khetwady. Ever since his arrival in Bombay he had been in a continued state of excitement and often said he would destroy himself. On Saturday morning he was found suffering from arsenic poisoning and doctors were immediately summoned, but despite all their efforts, he succumbed in the afternoon. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday evening at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Khimji Raisee, a young Hindu, aged sixteen years. The deceased was taken to task by his parents for idling away his time and in a fit of temper the youth took a large dose of opium on Friday evening. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—A third inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by the coroner, on the body of Lukhma Jogee, a Hindu, aged sixty years. The deceased had been out of employ for some months past and in bad health. On Friday he poisoned himself by taking some arsenic and was on the same day removed by the relatives to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 5TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 5th June. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Smith Capt E O	Butterworth Mr T
Barrington Capt F	Samson R N Sub-Lt C K
Taverno Mr J P	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Searlle Capt P C and Mrs	Hordern Mr H R
Haunett Mr F C	Jackson Mr B H
Corbett Lt B A	Chapman Mr R B
Danby Mr C J H	Lascelles Mr R E
Moseley Capt H R and Mrs	Madeleine Mlle M
Doveton Capt J H	Stoddart Capt P
Swanston Lt H	Salmon Lt
Morris Lt-Col J H	Adair Mr W H

FROM BRINDISI.

Wallace Mr D	Russel Mr C
Wallace Mr G	Cassels Mr W C
Nicol Mr A	Lepper Mr R S
Shaw Mr W D	

FROM SUEZ.—Keliman Mr A

FROM ADEN.

Dinshaw Mr M D	Batt Sub-Lt

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF THE BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT AND INSPECTOR.

BAR MANAGER'S STORY.

THE inquiry was resumed by the Coroner on Saturday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality and Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, were also present.

THE BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Ardeshir Piroshah Batliwalla, Acting Inspector of Streets and Buildings in the employ of the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality, was recalled and further examined.

At the outset the Coroner read out to the witness the evidence given by him on the previous occasion. The witness corrected his statement so far as it related to the inspection of woodwork. He said it was not his duty to inspect the wood-work of a building in course of construction. The Inspectors did not go there to examine the wood-work but to ascertain whether the Municipal Building Bye-Laws and the Municipal Act were properly carried out.

Examined by the Coroner the witness said there was a manual in the Executive Engineer's Office for the information and guidance of the Building Inspectors. He had seen that Manual before. He knew that there was a Manual, but he had not seen it before the 31st May last. There might be written or printed instructions issued by the Municipality to the Building Inspectors; but no such instructions had been issued to him. Nothing had been issued to him by way of instructions. He had been Assistant Inspector since April 1899. He now drew a salary of Rs. 75 per month. No written or printed instructions as to his duties having been issued to him he had to learn his duties from the Inspector under whom he was serving. He came to know about the Manual about a week ago. He was not supplied with copies of the Municipal Act and the Building Bye-Laws. He purchased the Bye-Laws from the Municipality and the Act from a shop. He made no inquiries whether the copies of the Municipal Act and the Building Bye-Laws were issued gratis to the Inspectors. His duties were to study the Act and the Bye-Laws and to see them carried out.

Mr. Nicholson: Now rule 29 of the Building Bye-Laws says: "Every person who shall erect a new building, shall be responsible that all the building materials used are of sound and good quality and properly put together so as to ensure safety. Any breach of this bye-law shall be brought directly to the notice of the Commissioner who shall in each case satisfy himself either personally or by the officers specially appointed for the purpose, of no lower in rank than a Superintendent of Buildings, whether this bye-law has been infringed or not." Now I ask you if it is your duty to see whether a person erecting a building, use sound materials and of good qualities?

Witness: It is not my duty to inspect the woodwork. The owner is responsible for the materials he uses.

Is it not your duty to find out if the materials used in a building are bad or good?—It is not my duty to examine the wood-work or other materials. But if I see any obvious defects, then it is my duty to report the matter to my Superintendent. One of the clauses of the rule 41 in the Manual imposes a duty on the Inspector to see if the materials used in a building are in accordance with the description of materials in the plans of that building. I saw the description of materials in the plans of the Sittaram Building. The description of materials in those plans stated that the girders and joists should be of well seasoned teak-wood. I carried out my duty in respect to the description of materials given in the plans and saw that the girders and joists used in the building were of well seasoned teak-wood. When I noticed that a fourth floor was being raised over the terrace I knew that it was a distinct departure from the sanctioned plan and I informed my Superintendent about it next day. I had no reason to suspect that it was unsafe to raise a fourth floor over the terrace.

Before you joined the Building Department of the Municipality, had you any experience of woodwork and other materials to be used in a building?—I had some. I was a Second Class Engineer in steam boilers.

Have you any idea what is the proper dimensions of a beam of 19 feet span to support the story of a building?—I have some knowledge of it but I cannot give you the dimensions of such a beam. I had no experience in building before I joined the Municipality. I had passed no departmental examination before I joined the Municipal service. I do not remember having seen the beam on the first floor of the south portion of D block of the Sittaram Building. At each of the ten visits that I paid to the Sittaram Building, I spent about a quarter of an hour to half an hour. During the month of May last I have approximately inspected twenty-four new and 72 old building. I inspected each of the new buildings once in a forthnight. During the course of my inspection of buildings, I have not rejected any materials. I have not heard of a Municipal Inspector having ever rejected building materials. The plans of the Sittaram Building were in our ward office and they were always accessible to me.

By the Jury: I did not make it a point to look at the dimensions of the beams or posts of this building. No Inspector takes the measurements of beams and joists, because it is not his duty.

THE BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Nowrojee Hormasjee Katrak, Licensiate of Civil Engineering and Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineering, London, examined by Mr. Nicholson said he was Superintendent of Buildings in A Ward, Bombay Municipality. He had been in the Municipal service for the last twenty years. He had an occasion to inspect the Sittaram Building.

How often did you go to that building?—About a dozen times before the 31st May last. I am responsible to the Commissioner for the inspection of new buildings in my ward. I inspect such buildings on my own notion and also when my subordinates call my attention to any particular building. I have also inspected the south portion of block D of the Sittaram Building. I have inspected it as a part of my duty. I inspected it on the 9th July 1902; 3rd and 9th September, 1902; 7th November, 1902; 10th December, 1902; 14th January, 1903; 20th March, 1903; and 20th April, 1903. I went to the building once in consequence of a report made to me by the Inspector with regard to the thickness of the wall of water closets. If I find anything wrong I do not take any note of it. On the occasion of my last visit (20th April, 1903) I did not see the south portion of D block. On the 20th March 1902, when I visited the place that portion of D block was not built.

So you never actually inspected the portion of the block that collapsed?—When I saw it on the 20th April last two floors had been raised and a portion of the wall of third floor being raised. At that time I did not notice all the beams that supported the first and second floors. I thought they were all right. Since then I never saw the building again until it collapsed.

Are there any rules prescribing the intervals at which you should inspect a building under erection?—No, I have three wards to look after, namely, A, D, and G. I have five Inspectors under me. There is also a sixth Inspector for the acquisition of land for Worlee Channel. These inspectors are distributed as follows: In A Ward, 2; in D Ward, 2 and in G Ward 1. I have five Assistant Inspectors, and they are posted under the inspectors. My duty carries me through the greater part of the Island of Bombay. It is no part of my duty to inspect a building under erection at any stated times. I inspect buildings under erection oftener than once in two months, but I cannot fix any dates.

Do you call Mr. Batliwalla a good inspector of buildings?—No, I cannot. Of course he has been temporarily employed. He is a careful and hard-working man. What I mean by saying that "he is not a good inspector" is that he had not been to any college and has had very little experience in buildings. He reported to me three or four days before the collapse that a fourth story was being erected, which was not allowed by the plans. He gave me to understand that there was a deviation from the plans and asked me to make an appointment to go and see the structure. He did not give me to understand that there was anything unsafe, for if that was the case, I would have visited the place at once. I told him I would make an appointment to see the place next week. The inspectors do not pass any departmental examination. The inspectors are not supplied with any tables to show what timber could bear what weight. If an inspector applies for a copy of the Building Bye-Laws or for a copy of the Act, he gets them from the Executive Engineer's Department. They are also supplied at every ward office. All inspectors sit in their ward offices.

By the Coroner: The Executive Engineer is the head of the Department and under him there are three Building Superintendents including myself. One Superintendent who is senior to me, is in charge of B and C Wards. He has four inspectors and four sub-inspectors under him. Another Superintendent is in charge of E and F Wards and there are three inspectors and three sub-inspectors under him. There are also mistries but they do not supervise the construction of new buildings. Their duty is to report ruinous buildings and to see to the repairs of roads. The salaries drawn by sub-inspectors and inspectors range from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 per month. The superintendents' salary begins from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450.

How would you define the duties of each inspector with reference to new building?—He is supposed to go once a fortnight to each building. He is to see if the rules of the Municipal Act and Building Bye-Laws are carried out. I have not got all Parsis in my department.

By the Jury;—I am responsible for the buildings erected in my ward. The Executive Engineer is responsible for the appointment and promotion of inspectors under me. Some of these inspectors are thoroughly practical men and understand the building work thoroughly. I have means of knowing whether an individual inspector is qualified for his post. From their experience and the way in which they have worked, I can say that some of them are qualified men. I do not remember having reported any of my men to the Executive Engineer for inefficiency.

The fact that they reported nothing has led you to suppose that everything was all right?—No, I trusted to my own inspection.

Is it your duty or is it the duty of your inspectors to find out the qualities and soundness of materials used in the construction of a building?—The owner himself is responsible for the thorough examination of the timber. If an Inspector finds out from observation that apparently the timber lying in the building is rotten or unsound, he would make a report of the same. The Inspector has no business to go in the yard. The breach of the Bye-Laws is brought to the notice of the Commissioner by the Executive Engineer. Nothing was brought to my notice concerning the safety of the building in question and so I made no report to the Executive Engineer.

Is there anybody in the department to pass a building to see if it is habitable or not before it is occupied?—There is no form of passing a building before it is occupied. If there is nothing unsafe what is there to be passed. It was the duty of the Inspector to see that the walls were properly bonded. The particular wall which was not bonded to the side walls was built in a few days and as the inspector does not go there five times a day, he might not have noticed it. My attention was never called to the fact that the wall was not bonded. The sizes of beams are not included in our inspection. The Municipality has nothing to do with the dimensions of the beams. When the Bye-Laws were under consideration, the house owners and others strongly protested against the inclusion of the dimensions of beams in those rules and so the dimensions of beams were not included in the Bye-Laws.

With whom does the responsibility then lie?—With the owner. There is no rule to prevent tenants from occupying a house before it is completed.

THE BAR MANAGER.

Eduljee Fakirjee, manager of the "Windsor Bar," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said:—On the 31st May last he was in charge of the Bar, which was on the ground floor of the south portion of D. block of the Sittaram Building. About 9-30 p. m., that day he was seated in the Bar on the Paltan Road side, reading a newspaper. There were then two non-commissioned officers seated at a table in the centre of the room and two foreign sailors at another table near the door on the north side of the room. There was a Parsee named Rattonji Pestonji seated near the sailors. There was also a Mahomedan hawker, showing his wares to the officers. Everything was quiet, when all of a sudden the roof came down with a crash. There was no time for him as well as for those people in the Bar to save themselves. There was no time to make an effort to rise. Witness was covered up with the debris and became unconscious shortly after. He was not able to see the other people who were buried. When he came to himself he found himself in his cousin's house at Byculla. There were two lamps in the Bar, suspended from a beam in the centre. Whenever a man walked on the flooring above the lamps shook and the witness brought that fact to the notice of his master. The latter in the presence of the witness spoke to Mr. Sittaram about it on the day previous to the collapse. Mr. Sittaram only laughed. Witness did not know if women were at work on the top floor on Sunday. The room above the Bar had been lent about twenty-five days before the collapse. It was to be occupied on the 1st of June, but the furniture was coming during the five days before the collapse.

The inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning at the Esplanade Police Court.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

For Judgment.

19.01—Matubbai J and M—Karim Nensee vs Ally Mahomed Nensey and others—Payne G S and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

607.00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Decree Absolute.

717.02—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Soomar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44.02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas S W Mills Co Ld and others—Inperson.

81.02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.

578.00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418.02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimjee—Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suit.

44.01—Tyabjee D and Co—Kessowji Ruttonsey vs Maneckbai widow—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

1?0.03—Captain and V—Kessowjai Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhai—Unwalla and P.

837.0?—Shamrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee—Cooper Sorabjee and J.

813,01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills Ld—Malvi H and M.

273,02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtulla Walli Mahomed Shiroadker vs Luxmon Balaji Awte—K B Mehta.

493,00—Shamrao and M—Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M H and M and Payne and Co.

692,02—Little and Co—Sooleman Cassam Hajee Mitha vs Hajee Abdoola Ali—Mantri and B.

139,02—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Cassum Joosab—Smetham B and N.

650,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cooverjee Jamsetjee Dharuwalla and another vs Framjee Heerajee Pavri and another—Crawford B and Co.

630,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Khima Khooshal and others vs Khoja Sulleman Kassam Peer Mahomed and another—Wadia and G and E G and W.

677,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Varjdas—B Raghawaya.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509,19109,01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayan—Payne and Co—partheard

31,01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bukandas Lalubhai and others—B Rogayavaya Payne and Co etc.,

96,03—Little and Co—Chuturbhoj Morarjee and others vs Dhurmoobai widow—Jamsetjee and R and W G and W.

335,00—Captain and V—Devcobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamshedji and R W and G and Co.

577,01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Mackia Begum widow—Little and Co.

255,02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs. Rambai widow and others—Kherderao S and N.

347,01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Deweey and others—Mansooklal J and M D D Romer.

154,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A.

492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Little and Co E G and W.

847,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.

754,01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.

140,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dholla and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.

592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsali Runchordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.

147,03—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd June.

1. Captain G Stoddart, R A, having returned from leave assumed the duties of Adjutant, from the 20th instant.

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Adjutant, B. V. A.

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ARDESHER'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

A COSMOPOLITAN gathering was held at Calcutta, on June 13th, to witness Mr. ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING. The Audience commenced dropping in from five o'clock. The enterprising proprietor entered with a Selected Committee and the SEALED BOX. The Audience gave hearty cheers. In response Mr. Ardesher thanked the Audience and said :—"Ladies and Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to see this large gathering. It would no doubt give them a proper idea of the fairness of this bonafide drawing to be present. He regretted he could not SUPPLY the LADIES' CHAINS as he had run out of stock owing to numerous orders. However, he begged to apologise to his Constituents, and said that those orders would receive early attention. The NEXT DRAWING would be on 22nd AUGUST." Refreshment was served, and the Committee proceeded to the drawing of FORTY-SEVEN PRIZES. The Drawing was amongst the Audience and paid promptly. Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 6325, held by Nisar Ahmed, a resident of Habishkha Fatuk, Delhi ; Second Prize, Rs. 500, fell to Ticket No. 8807, held by Phirozshaw Dorabjee, a Student of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. The remaining 52 Prizes were fairly distributed all over India to Civilians and Natives, including Fort William privates. The drawing gained the satisfaction of the Audience.

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193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE CONCERT that was to be held at the J. J. HOSPITAL on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, has been POSTPONED owing to unavoidable circumstances.

SPECIALITIES.

BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1903.

THE WAR : ITS COST AND FINANCE.

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON, best-known to fame as a purveyor of political pemmican, and the author of a History of English National Finance, has devoted a considerable amount of time to the "consideration of the cost and finance of the late War." It must be remembered at the outset that he was not in sympathy with those who brought the War about, or the manner in which it was carried forward. But Mr. Buxton is the first to pretend to deal with the finance of the War. Other views of it may soon be forthcoming. Mr. Buxton rightly thinks that the time has arrived at which it is possible to sum up the cost, and consider how that cost has met, and what fiscal and financial legacies remain. But he does not do it. He refrains from discussing the question of whether the cost was excessive, whether extravagance and waste of due economy and foresight prevailed, or he would have no room to dilate upon mere figures. The war being unexpected, and its nature, magnitude, and duration also unanticipated, the cost was inevitably more than if it had been deliberately prepared for. We can gather that if Mr. Buxton had discussed this side of the question he would have given us exciting reading, from his casual observation that nothing was "ready when the storm broke—and unpreparedness costs money ; millions were at once lavishly voted, money flowed like water, and, of necessity, combined with much efficiency, there was also great waste in many quarters—not by any means confined to spavined horses and mouldy hay." What Mr. Buxton wishes to impress upon his readers is that the financial outlook is by no means pleasant, that articles of essential consumption are heavily taxed ; the wonderful elasticity of the revenue seems to have died away, the future of trade is doubtful, and foreign competition is increasing. His observations sound as if he were writing in support of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But the reverse is the fact. He drags in at all costs an expression of his opposition, telling us, however, that the crisis will be surmounted, that courage and resource are required, and more especially "a steadfast adherence to those principles of fiscal and financial policy, the adoption of which in the past has done much to enable us now to bear the pressure of a long and costly war."

If the reader expects to find a plain, unvarnished account of the war expenditure he will not find it, for Mr. Buxton plays with figures as a Japanese conjurer with knives or balls. He sits on the floor and sends shoals of them up into the air, and they fall round him in showers. He stands up and flings them from him in all directions with such rapidity that the eye is bewildered and the spectator amazed. He gains our confidence at the outset, by apparent ingenuousness. The cost of the French War, he says, was about 900 millions, of which 300 was raised by taxation and 600 borrowed. Good ! But he is not so plain in his statement about the cost of the Crimea. To follow him the reader must take pencil and paper and make a series of calculations for himself. It is when he comes to South Africa that he takes to juggling. With the South African War funds he mixes up those which belong to China, and not two men in a hundred will arrive at a similar result—save the general result : mystification. None but a mathematician will be able to work out even appoximately the cost of the South African War, from Mr. Buxton's method of stating it. He considers that the one bright spot during the war was the way in which the financial credit of the country was maintained. It might not have been if the methods of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had resembled those of his critic. No continental nation, he believes, could have raised the money without a greater proportionate effect on its credit. At the same time he would have us remember that for the time being we are financially weaker than we were before the war, inasmuch as we should have to pay three per cent. interest instead of two and a half if we desired to raise a loan at par. The War is not wholly responsible though. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1901 said that the real difficulty of the financial position was not so much the cost of the War as the increase in the ordinary expenditure. It has grown by from 71 millions in 1895-96 to 113 millions in 1903-04, and economists have enough scope for the exercise of the pruning-hook if they will but endeavour to discover the branches to which it may effectively be applied.

Mr. Buxton's article then becomes nothing more than an attack on the Conservative administration of the Exchequer, that on Mr. Chamberlain's scheme having but second place. It is the outcome of a desire to begin the education of the people in Radicalism, in the hope that the next election—which will not come quite so early as the Opposition would like—may send him and his associates back with a majority. The article must be taken, therefore, at a much lower estimate than otherwise it might have been. Mr. Buxton will not have Government explain the country's indebtedness by ascribing it to the War, and informs his readers that the great increase of taxation, commonly spoken as "war taxation" is for the most part nothing of the sort. If there had been no increase in the ordinary expenditure of the country, or only a slight and normal increase a sum of twenty-two to twenty-three millions a year would, without additional taxation, have been available in 1902 for the purposes of the war. But the whole of the extraordinary increase had been swallowed up by the abnormal increase in the ordinary expenditure of the country. The thirty-four millions of taxation imposed in 1900 and the two following years were practically all absorbed by the rise in the permanent expenditure for peace purposes, and all that was left available of the produce of the taxation of the country to meet the cost of the War was that derived from the normal annual increase in the revenue. Thus, says the "purveyor of political pemmican," when we talk of "heavy additions to the income-tax, to the tea-duty, to the tobacco-duty, to the spirit and beer duties, and of the imposition of the corn duty, of the sugar duty, and of the coal duty and designate them as war taxation, it must not be forgotten that they are really not war taxation at all." Indeed, he adds, it is no exaggeration to say that if the ordinary expenditure had remained stationary instead of increasing by leaps and bounds, no fresh taxation need have been imposed for the war beyond reverting to that in force in 1895. Mr. Buxton's aim and object then is plainly not to discuss the cost of the War at all, but to demonstrate that the present Government is incapable of managing the finances of the country, and that so far as it is concerned economy is a lost art. Many misleading articles will be written in the course of the next few weeks, in the hope of driving the Government in to an Election and lifting the present Opposition into power. They must be read with caution and digested at leisure.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP. FIFTY-SIX matches have been played in the County Championship Contest up to date, with results, which on the whole will be regarded as extremely unsatisfactory, no less than twenty-eight games being left unfinished on account of rain. Of the sixteen matches played since the 11th instant, a definite issue has only been arrived at in three, a state of things which is even worse than that recorded last year, when wet weather sadly interfered with the progress of championship matches. Drawn and abandoned games are the order of the day, and Sussex who head the championship table, have had as many as six left unfinished, the remainder, four in number, having been won. Their match with Middlesex who occupy second place in the table, which had been looked forward to with such interest on account of both counties having defeated Yorkshire was, according to a Reuter's telegram published to-day, abandoned through rain. The only other county which has so far escaped defeat is Notts, and their record up to date is two wins and six unfinished matches. Essex and Warwickshire, the fourth and fifth counties in the list, who have each lost a match and won three and two, respectively, were unable to arrive at any definite conclusion in their first meeting this season at Leyton, but Hampshire who had so far escaped defeat suffered their first reverse at the hands of Worcestershire who inflicted defeat by the heavy margin of an innings and 77 runs. Lancashire, who have won three, drawn four, and lost two, are seventh on the list, followed by Worcestershire whose record is two wins, four draws, and two defeats. Kent and Somerset with a victory each and two defeats are next in order, followed by the humbled champions who can only point to three victories against three defeats out of nine matches played. Surrey has lost four out of ten matches played and won three, while Derbyshire has won one and lost four out of six matches played. Neither Gloucestershire nor Leicestershire seem to be able to win a match. The Western County has been near victory on at least two occasions, notably against Notts and Sussex, but rain robbed them of victory in the first case while heavy scoring was responsible for the draw against Sussex.

THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE. THE National Service League, an Association recently formed to promote the legislative adoption of compulsory naval and military training for national defence has, according to the report of the first annual meeting held in the Royal United Service Institute on May 26th, overcome a mass of prejudice due, on the one hand, to absurd misconceptions connected with the word conscription, and on the other to ignorance of our own past history and the consequent assumption that there was something new and un-English in the idea that the citizen should be compelled to fit himself for the duties of home defence. The Duke of Wellington, who presided, in the course of an interesting address, said the League was agreed on certain points, which were that it was necessary to promote the physical training of boys at school, and that all young men should go through a modified form of service, so that they might be capable of bearing arms. There was no question of compulsory service for sending men abroad, but what they desired was a service modelled somewhat on the Swiss system. In this connection it may be interesting to note that Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, recently expressed the opinion that it was essential to the well-being of the Empire that all should be trained men, more especially in view of the conscription followed by other nations. The necessity for having a reserve of trained men was certainly most painfully apparent during the late war, and the formation of such a reserve would be a national benefit and lead to the stability of the Empire. There is room for serious reflection when we consider that there are only eight per cent. of the men of the United Kingdom who give any personal service towards the defence of the Empire.

THE PUDUKKOTTAI STATE. THE annual report on the administration of the Pudukkottai State for 1901-1902 shows that the year was a more favourable one than its predecessor. The collection of land revenue was much better, and many of the old arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year were realised. The Darbar is making enquiries to ascertain whether any portion of the balance is irrecoverable, and in the Government Resolution in connection with this the Political Agent is directed to impress on the Darbar how useless and inadvisable it is to keep arrears pending when they have clearly become irrecoverable, and how such a course directly encourages blackmailing and oppression by subordinates. The work of the police department has been on the whole satisfactory except the detection work, but the explanation of the fall in the value of property recovered does not appear to be satisfactory. Murder and culpable homicide have been on the increase, but owing, perhaps, to the favourable character of the season grave offences against property were fewer. Litigation showed a tendency to increase, the rise being marked in the rural Small Cause Courts. The number of regular suits instituted was greater than in the previous year, while the disposals were fewer in proportion. The average duration of these suits also increased, this being attributed to the fact that more suits of long duration were disposed of during the year 1901-1902 than in the previous year. Turning to the educational progress in the State during the year named we find that the total number of children at school slightly declined, the decrease being in the strength of the infant standard which contained no less than 53 per cent. of the total. The Government, however, we are glad to note, have in hand a scheme for the proper training of teachers, in which there is clearly very much to be done.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. THE selection of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles C. Drury, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, for the appointment of Second Sea Lord at the Admiralty in succession to Sir John A. Fisher occasioned some surprise, as his name was not mentioned even in connection with the vacancy. His selection is considered a very good one. Through no fault of his own he has not had the good fortune to have seen active fighting, but on the other hand he is a gunnery enthusiast, and his presence at Whitehall will be a guarantee that that most important subject will have a keen critic. Indeed his promotion to Commander was in recognition of his services at the Gunnery School Devonport, and the knighthood lately conferred on him was in further recognition of similar services elsewhere. His appointment to the East Indies Station was made exactly twelve months ago. His successor Rear-Admiral George Lambart Atkinson Willes, late Second-in-Command of the Home Fleet, is a well known and distinguished officer, and no stranger to the station. Born on the 13th July, 1847, he entered the Royal Navy on the 13th March, 1861, and his subsequent promotions ran : Sub-Lieutenant, 1867 ; Lieutenant, 1868 ; Commander, 1880 ; Captain, 1886 ; and Rear-Admiral, 19th February, 1901. As a Sub-Lieutenant in the Naval Brigade he served in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868, including the action of Arogee, and the capture of Magdala, King Theodore's capital. For his services in this Expedition he was mentioned in despatches, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and received the Abyssinian medal. He was Commodore of the Training Squadron 1895-97, commanded the Home Squadron for some previous time to taking up the duties of Second-in-Command of the Home Fleet. The East Indies Squadron is very fortunate in having as its Chief an officer of such recognised ability as Rear-Admiral Atkinson Willes.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. S. N. Co's mail steamer Arabia was the Earl of Suffolk.

THE number of persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces has fallen during the past week from 38,712 to 36,168.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. H. PLOWDEN, Commanding the Belgaum District, has proceeded on short leave, Colonel [illegible], Colonel on the Staff, Bellary, commands during his absence.

CAPTAIN G. A. DALE, Director of Farms, Punjab Command, proceeds to Simla to confer with the authorities there, with a view to devising a system of dairy farm accounts.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a project for the installation of electric lighting and mechanical punkah-pulling in Fort William, Calcutta, at an estimated initial cost of Rs. 3,72,000, and a gross annual cost of Rs. 73,600. This project is based on the recommendations of the Committee assembled to enquire into the matter last cold weather. The estimate provides for the extension of the electrical systems to the quarters occupied by the Commander-in-Chief, to the offices of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, and also to the officers and subordinates quarters in the Fort. Provision is also made for lighting the streets with electricity. The Committee consider that no auxiliary system of oil or any other method of lighting should be introduced into the Fort to supplement electric lighting. The Committee further consider that the electricity required for the installation should be generated from a central station in the Fort. The Church and the Post and Telegraph Offices in the Fort will be excluded from the installation, unless they should ask to be connected at their own cost.

PANDIT DEVA DUTTA SHARMA AGNIHOTRI, writes the "Pioneer," has abandoned India to its fate. India, it is true, survives ; but, according to the Pandit, it is only in order that her ultimate ruin may be more complete. Who, it may be asked, is Pandit Deva Dutta, etc., and what has he done or proposed to do ? According to his own account he has prophesied many things against India, most of them evil, and his achievements include the making of rain to all at Cawnpore in May at the time appointed by the local Bar Association, and the ending of the Transvaal war. His last prophecy is that "the Delhi Durbar will grow up a seed of destruction which will cause India to be demolished," and apparently Pundit Deva Dutta Sharma Agnihotri is the only man who can save the country from a speedy and terrible end. But alas ! a faithless and perverse generation pays no heed to the warning ; a blind and sceptical Government neglects the means of salvation. "The truth of the matter is this, that I have been taken for a mad chap." Even his petition to the King was returned because "it had not been sent through the proper channel." It is a sad fact that in this material age the world is slow to recognise its prophets, and the role of seer is not a profitable business. Little wonder, then that the Pundit has amassed debts which "amount to a very large sum of money," and is in daily anticipation of being sent to jail. But the dauntless spirit does not quail before the prospect, "I do not grudge to go to jail, but what I fear is that people may call me a cheat, though the fact of the matter is quite otherwise." A prophet and philosopher should be above petty considerations of what people will think but perhaps there is degeneracy among the prophets as well as among the people. Whether this is so or not, the Pundit will give up his procession and leave India to her doom. Unfortunately, like Samson of old, he will perish with the Philistines in the general holocaust, so that he will not even have the satisfaction of being able to say "I told you so." But as there will be no one to say it to, perhaps that is not a matter of much importance.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MŒURS.

XI

MEANWHILE Florence was gay with feasts in honour of the last scion of the race of the Great Lorenzo. The two cousins were often seen together, and the Duke's eyes always followed Luisa. Neither Baccio nor Filippo were slow to observe what that meant. They were too worldly not to see that if the Duke persisted in compromising the honour of Luisa it would lead to a conflagration before the Pope's death and the ruin of the Strozzi. To prevent this they thought of finding her a husband. There were many suitors for her hand. Of these they considered Luigi Capponi the most eligible. The one thing wanting was the consent of Luisa. Her heart was, however, given away tacitly to Francesco Nasi. When, therefore, the father spoke to her of the match she begged for time to consider. Being in need of advice she turned to Catherine Ginori, her bosom friend. When she called, Luisa ran into her arms, and in a tone of lament briefly told her of the proposed match. Catherine recommended her prudence, it being the most important step in life. "Your reply is an unfeeling one," replied Luisa. "Unfeeling ? What say you ? I answer you like a true friend. It does seem to you hard, for the wound is a deep one." "Wound ! what wound ?" "I have respected your secret dear friend, but was not my own case for long like yours ?" Luisa was not able to hold out any longer and she burst into tears. Catherine seemed not to notice them, and asked if she wished her to speak to Francisco. "We are such friends that I can speak to him of what has been proposed to you and hear what he has to say to it." "Why ? can you doubt it ?" "No, but." "But what ?" "I should fear being refused." "Refused ?" "Surely, dear Luisa you will not marry him against the wish of your father." "Let us trust in Providence." What a strange and incomprehensible fatality pursued that rare maiden. No sooner had Catherine stepped into her house then she learnt

THE DEATH OF ALEXANDRO NASI.

He had been ailing for a long time past and dropsy carried him off. From the time his father was seriously ill Francesco did not leave him for a moment. He would not leave to mercenary hands what was his own special care. However bitter his anguish at the very thought of the death of his father he would let no other hands close his eyes in the peace of the just. It was the morning previous to that on which Luisa spoke to Catherine that the old father, sending away all who surrounded him, called his son, and bidding him sit near, took him by the hand and spoke thus :—"I have but a few days or perhaps a few hours to live. The words of the dying are sacred. Hear me attentively. You have grown up under my very eyes, and I can say there has not been a day nor an hour when my heart has not beat for your well being. After the many vicissitudes which have afflicted this miserable country, I let you associate with the Strozzi because of their lofty-minded mother being a sure example in virtue. I have not lost sight of you since her death. I know full well what your secret wishes are, and in return for what I have done and have been to you, I pray you to respect my memory and not to ally yourself with the Strozzi. Matters have now come to such a pass that Filippo must either divide his authority with the Duke or be ruined, and his relatives must sooner or later share his fate. Do not, therefore, I entreat you, think of an alliance with them. Do not reply to me, for I do not wish the fulfilling of my hopes to spring from a promise but from a sentiment of duty. It is a sore trial for you, but a noble mind like my son's must know how to support the anguish and not be found wanting." Francesco would have preferred dying a hundred deaths, and often wished to speak, but his father prevented him. Prevented from replying, and yet everything left to his free will, he felt the anguish increase, and he sat like one frozen. The father did not raise his eyes to his. It was either because the fated moment was drawing near, or because of the effort he had made and conscious of the pain he had caused his dear son, or fearing lest he might read in his eyes that his last wishes would not be respected, the closed eyes remained so till he expired saying, "Dear son, I am dying." Francesco burst out wailing, and embracing his father said "Your will shall be obeyed." The funeral was not pompous, but was celebrated by generous alms-giving. Most of the best citizens and a large concourse of the poor who sincerely deplored his loss followed him to the grave.

THE RESULT OF GINORI'S MISSION.

For days Francesco would see nobody and nursed his double grief alone. Not only was his father lost to him but Luisa too for ever. Catherine wrote him a gentle note of consolation and asked when he would find it convenient to see her for some matter that brooked no delay. Having allowed vent to his grief, she praised his filial affection, and then spoke about Luisa, adding that what pained her was that he might meet with a rebuff. "A rebuff ! Oh ! my best of friends !" And after many sighs interrupted by sobs he told her of his father's dying wish. Catherine had now to break this to Luisa, and well aware what grief it would cause her thought it expedient to send for her on the plea of indisposition. Scarcely had Luisa entered and embraced her than she fixed her eyes on Catherine to read the reply in her face. Catherine's down-cast eyes and silence told her there was nothing to hope, and she burst into tears. Julietta learning from the servants that Luisa was with her mother, broke from them, and rushed into the room. Hearing Luisa sob she ran to her mother to know the cause. "Because her cousin is leaving for France to marry," said the mother. "But why so loud ?" asks the child "Would you not weep so if I left you ?" She flung her arms round her mother's neck and said "Leave me ? No, never." This scene would have afflicted Luisa more had not the mother called the servants to take the child away and not let her escape from them. When the two were left alone once again, Catherine said to Luisa, "Dear and incomparable friend, an insurmountable barrier is in your way. It is no fault of our friend. It is some cruel fatality." "And why ?" "Do not ask me, I pray you, I had foreseen it long, and grieved over it in secret. Seeing how sincerely your mother loved him, I had thought it feasible ; but the illusion soon vanished ; and I have been marvelling at your imprudence." "Imprudence ?" "Is not he endowed with every virtue ? Good, gracious, wise, and is he not rich ?" "And is not your family—excuse me—the most ambitious in Florence ? Who is your sister Maria married to ? The nephew of a cardinal. Who is your sister Maddalena promised to ? The son of a Governor." "But have you not yourself so often praised the magnanimous heart of Peter ? and Leo's affection for me ?" "And this is precisely why, coupled with divers other reasons, they would not let you marry the son of a simple citizen, and all the more now that there is a royal marriage pending in the family." "And, you think, then, there is absolutely no hope ?" "Oh ! my dear how can you doubt it ?" With a view to let Julietta serve as a distraction in her oppressed state of mind Catherine asked Luisa to spend the day with her. But as evening drew near when part they must her grief grew and she bewailed to her friend, "With what heart shall I take the hand of the man I marry when it is full with the image of another ? With what ears hear the prayer to the Eternal to bless the tie which they may perhaps bind, but bind fast never ? And how give the assent with my lips when the heart belies it ? I know your sacrifice was equally great, but ought I to learn from your example to submit and to suffer ?" Catherine tenderly embraced her, and said "Far different was my grief, my trouble, and my despair. A fugitive, proscribed, condemned to death and betrayed, my Luisa Alamanni who had stepped unsuspectingly out of his house had to fly for life. And what a life I had to live ! No night but I went trembling to bed to lie uneasy and wake with a start hours before dawn fearing in every knock and tread the dread news that he had been entrapped or slain. And for years I had to remain without a word of news under a severe father and a cruel mother-in-law.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM GENERAL MANNING.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In reply to enquiries made Colonel Swann, commanding at Bohotle, telegraphs that between the 13th May and 11th June, 973 of Manning's force reached Bohotle. There had been no news of General Manning since the 13th instant, but deserters state there has been no attack by the Mullah sixty miles north-east of Damot, and that his (Manning's) live stock passed within 37 miles of Bohotle under cover of mounted troops with the remainder of his troops within supporting distance.

Colonel Swann adds that one battalion of Infantry could be usefully employed.

Despatches from General Manning, dated 15th instant, have reached Damot where all is well though closely watched by the enemy.

Generals Cobbe and Manning are due at Damot on the 21st instant.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOMALILAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The statement made elsewhere to the effect that orders have been issued and cancelled for the Indian Somaliland contingent to sail conveys a somewhat erroneous impression. All that occurred was that a cable from the War Office relating to the despatch to Somaliland of the small reinforcements already announced as proceeding from Aden was supposed on first receipt to have reference to the contingent in India. The mistake was discovered and rectified almost as soon as made. There was no change of intention in the matter. The report that General Egerton is to command the contingent when it goes is entirely unauthorised.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The 27th Punjab Infantry and the Mounted Infantry have now received orders to proceed to Somaliland, all the other troops to stand fast for the present. Major-General Sir C. Egerton has been appointed to command the Somaliland reinforcements with Major H. E. Stanton as Assistant Adjutant-General and Captain C. O. Swanston as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LATER.

It is learnt that reassuring news has been received from General Manning, dated the 15th instant, but it has been decided to send reinforcements of one battalion of Native Infantry and 600 Mounted Infantry.

THE BELGRADE AFFAIR.

BRITISH MINISTER WITHDRAWN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said that the British representative will remain at Belgrade to protect British interests, and has been instructed to do nothing which might be construed into recognition of the provisional Government. He will be ordered to leave Belgrade when the new reign is inaugurated.

France, Germany, and Italy have taken up a similar attitude.

The Russian Court has gone into mourning for twenty-four days for the late Servian Sovereigns.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The British Minister at Belgrade has been recalled, and starts for England on Monday, leaving the Consul in charge.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Count Tisza has abandoned his attempt to form a new Hungarian Cabinet.

WHITE LABOUR ON MAIL STEAMERS.

VIEWS OF THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A Resolution passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Australia condemns the Clause in the Postal Act limiting the carriage of mails to ships only employing whites because it imperils a satisfactory service and violates British obligations to the British.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH THE WOOLWICH DISASTER.

TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL ANDRE.

The War Office publishes a telegram from General Andre, the French Minister of War, expressing condolence over the Woolwich catastrophe in the name of the French army.

THE TIBET BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says that the Chinese representative on the Tibet Boundary Commission have been nominated, but the Amban of Lhassa has no influence either with China or Tibet. The "Times" correspondent urges India not to waste time in negotiating with the Chinese, but to send a mission to Lhassa and treat direct with the Tibetans.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In response to an invitation from the Commercial Committee of the Commons, a large number of French Deputies belonging to the International Arbitration group are coming to London at the end of July to discuss mutually interesting public questions.

REDUCTION OF WORKING DAYS IN COTTON MILLS.

DICISION OF THE MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to close the mills on Saturdays and Mondays till further notice.

This decision is due to the shortage and dearness of the raw material.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURTHER FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

News from Tangier states that fresh fighting is reported from Denniedinna between the rebels and Sultan's forces commanded by the Minister of War, in which the latter are believed to have been defeated with a loss of six thousand men.

THE ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

The Italian Cabinet crisis has been settled. All the Ministers remain in office except Giolitti and Bettollo whose portfolios are taken in the interim by Zanardelli and Morin respectively.

RUSSIAN LINE TO PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Russia has subsidised the Odessa Steam Navigation Company for twelve years on condition that it establishes regular communication with the Persian Gulf.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

MATCHES ABANDONED.

Worcestershire has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 77 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by 7 wickets.

The match between Lancashire and London County was drawn.

The following matches had to be abandoned :—

Surrey vs. Cambridge University, Essex vs. Warwickshire, Kent vs. Gloucestershire, and Sussex vs. Middlesex.

THE EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

Major-General Slade, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the troops in Egypt.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CARDINAL.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The death is announced of Cardinal Vaughan.

[His Eminence Herbert Vaughan, Cardinal, D.D., late Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, and now Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, was born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832. He received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome, where he entered the Accademia dei nobili Ecclesiastici. He was ordained a priest at Lucca, October 28, 1854, and, returning to England, joined the Oblates of St. Charles, a congregation of secular priests founded at Bayswater by the late Cardinal Manning. From the Oblates he was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was Vice-President until 1862. He went in 1863 to America in order to gather funds for founding a Missionary College. In 1869 he founded, and was President-General of, St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, Middlesex, and towards the close of the year 1871 accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the coloured population of the United States. On the death of Bishop Turner he was elected Bishop of Salford, and consecrated in his cathedral by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Oct. 28, 1872. At Salford he published a series of pastoral letters, and has since identified himself prominently with the crusade against intemperance, with rescue work among children, and the cause of commercial education, in the interests of which he built St. Bede's College. On March 29, 1892, he was elected by the Pope, and on the recommendation of the Propaganda, to the See of Westminster, left vacant by the death of Cardinal Manning. On May 12 he took possession of his See and received the pallium on Aug. 16. He was summoned to Rome in January, 1893, to be created a Cardinal, and was received with great distinction during his stay. Cardinal Vaughan, who had acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher had published several pamphlets, and was the proprietor of the "Tablet" newspaper and of the "Dublin Review." A recent speech of his, in which he dwelt upon the validity of Anglican Orders, led to a long controversy in the "Times" and other papers during the autumn of 1894.]

DEATH OF MAJOR ROWLANDS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Major Rowlands, of the 2nd King's African Rifles, has succumbed to the wounds he received in Gough's engagement at Daratoleh in April.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 19th instant.

THE SOLDIER AND NATIVES.

WARNING FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The following General Order by the Commander in-Chief was issued to day :—

The Commander-in-Chief greatly regrets to inform the Army that there has been quite recently a considerable number of cases in which British soldiers have assaulted natives, sometimes with fatal results. His Excellency cannot too strongly impress upon the Army in India, in gravity of such offences, showing, as they do, a want of discipline and self-control as well as want of proper supervision. Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and men must realise that any such occurrence is a slur on the unit to which they belong, and the Commander-in Chief is resolved to do everything in his power to prevent soldiers disgracing themselves in this way. His Excellency confidently relies upon all ranks to use their utmost endeavours to put a stop to these acts of violence. Commanding Officers will read this order to all ranks on three successive parades and will see that all British troops are warned once a month on this subject.

GRANTS OF LAND TO MOUNTED SOLDIERS.

REMOUNT REGULATIONS.

A General Order to-day published states that the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in notifying that the Government of India have placed at his disposal 80,248 acres of land on the Jhelum Canal for distribution among deserving Punjabi native officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of regular and local corps, including drivers of British horse, field, and mountain artillery and military hospital assistants of the Indian Subordinate Medical Departments. Of this total, 43,736 acres will be reserved for native cavalry soldiers and will be granted only on horse breeding conditions. Grants are open to Punjabis alike in the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Burma Commands and in the Viceroy's bodyguard. Applications and recommendations for grants are to be addressed to the Command concerned in each case and not to Army Headquarters.

WAR SERVICE IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

War services of officers who were engaged in the operations in China in 1900 will be recorded in the Army List. The Defence of Legations, the Defence of Tientsin, Relief of Tientsin, Capture of the Taku forts, Relief of Pekin, Action of Peitsang, and Action at Yangtsun are all to be mentioned.

THE MINISTER IN CHINA.

Sir E. Satow arrives in India on a short visit on the way to Peking the first week in July.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS.

POONA, JUNE 21.

The following are the Government House engagements during the season of 1903 :—June 29th—Levee ; July 1st—Reception ; July 8th—Ball ; July 14th—Garden Party ; August 26th—Fancy Dress Ball ; September 5th—Gymkhana ; and September 25th—Ball.

ORDINATION AT POONA.

This morning the Lord Bishop of Bombay held an Ordination in St. Mathews' Church, which was filled by Europeans and natives besides a number of clergymen, to witness the ceremony. The candidate was the Rev. G. W. Clark, C. M. S., Rev. Heywood preached an impressive sermon. The Lord Bishop then formed an ordination ceremony, and at the conclusion of the Communion Service, the Bishop gave a Benediction.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST A PRIVATE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 21.

Private Victor Armitage, 4th Hussars, who was recently arrested at Secunderabad for being in possession of a bicycle stolen from Mr. Theagaraj of Bangalore, was brought here in custody yesterday for his trial which is now fixed for July 3 pending the arrival of the witnesses from Bombay and Secunderabad.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

AN EXTRA DAY.

A second extra day's racing is announced for Bangalore on July 2. Six good races are offered.

RACING AT MYSORE.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 20.

The Mysore meeting was brought to a conclusion to-day under successful conditions. The Maharajah of Mysore was unable to attend, but at the banquet given at Government House his Highness's health was drunk with great enthusiasm by his European guests. The following are the details :—

A Match of half a mile between

Capt Bell's Essex (8st), Gooloo 1
and
Mr Houstan's Dharwar (9st), Capt Wheeler 2

Betting : 6 to 4 on Essex ; 5 to 4 against Dharwar. Won by a length.

The Royal Purse.—Rs. 1,000, of which second receives Rs. 100. A handicap for ponies. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Abdul Sattar's Beccles (7st 3lbs), O'Neil 1
Col. Desaraj Urs's Acme (9st 12lbs), Lansdown 2
——Cleopatra II, (10st 3lbs), Col Armstrong 3

Betting : 6 to 4 on Beccles ; 5 to 4 against Cleopatra ; and 3 1-2 to 1 Acme.

Won by six lengths, a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 48 4-5secs.

The Chamundi Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, of which second receives Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—1 mile.

Aga Shah's Oriental (9st 5lbs), Penton 1
Capt Bell's Superb (7st 2lbs), O'Neill 2
Mr R S S's Sirjamal (7st 6 1-2lbs), Noor Mahomed 3

Also ran.—Moon (9st 6lbs), Delight (8st 12lbs), Syndee (8st 3lbs).

Betting : 6 to 4 on Oriental and Sirjamal ; threes Moon ; sixes Delight ; eights Syndee ; tens Superb.

Won by half a length ; a length between second and third.

The Palace Cup.—Rs. 1,000, of which second receives Rs. 100. A handicap for horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—1 mile.

Col Desaraj Ur's Trenton (8st 11lbs), Melson 1
Aga Khan's Ayrdale (10st), Penton 2
Major Vans Agnew's Corrie Roy (8st 7lbs), Mirjan 3

Also ran.—Harpist (10st), Mallgrove (9st 13lbs), Tecoota (8st 10lbs), Leonidas (8st 8lbs), Best Shot (7st 4lbs), Latchkey (6st 11lbs).

Betting : Twos Harpist ; threes Mallgrove ; fours Ayrdale ; sixes Trenton and Tecoota ; eights Leonidas ; any price the rest.

Won by a head ; three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

The Arab Handicap.—Rs. 1,000, of which second receives Rs. 100. A handicap for Arabs. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—9 furlongs.

Col Sprot's Harefoot (8st 1lb), Melson 1
Mr Wormold's Babyboy (7st 3lbs), O'Neill. 2
Col Desaraj Ur's Rubric (9st 5lbs), Lansdown 3

Also ran.—Chungiz (8st 7lbs), and Sapphire (7st 6lbs.).

Betting : 6 to 4 against Chungiz ; fours Rubric and Sapphire ; and fives Harefoot and Babyboy.

Won by a short head ; three-quarters of a length between second and third. An objection was lodged that Harefoot bumped Babyboy, and is pending decision.

The C.-B. Handicap.—Rs. 1,000, of which second receives Rs. 100. A handicap for Country-bred horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—1 mile.

Aga Khan's Evensong (9st 6lbs), Heroo... . 1
Mr Allardice's Upstart (10st 6lbs), Oomer Khan 2
Colonel Grant's Prime (7st 7lbs), Gooloo... 3

Also ran.—Louis (9st 5 lbs), Wisdom (9st 4lbs), and Landwind (8st 1lb.)

Betting : 5 to 2 against Upstart ; threes Evensong ; fours Wisdom ; fives Louis and Prime ; and tens Landwind.

Won by half a length ; three length between second and third. Another objection as to bumping was lodged in this race by the owner of Upstart against Evensong.

Extra Horse Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Peel's The Gaffer (7st 8lbs), O'Neill ... 1
Capt Randall's Blueblood (9st 4lbs), Penton 2
Major Logan Home's Redoubt (9st 7lbs), Mir Jan 3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Blueblood ; threes against Redoubt ; and fours The Gaffer.

Won by four lengths ; five lengths between second and third.

Extra Pony Handicap—Distance half mile.

Col Desaraj Ur's Lancer (8st 8lbs), Lansdown 1
Rajah of Pittapore's Shield (10st), Alford..2
Mr Allardice's Sadine (8st 11lbs), Oomer Khan 3

Also ran.—Defendant (7st.).

Betting : Even money Sadine ; twos Lancer ; fours Shield ; and tens Defendant.

Won by a length and half ; two lengths between second and third.

LATER.

The objection in Arab Handicap was upheld. Harefoot loses race in favour of Babyboy but the objection in the C. B. Handicap was disallowed, Evensong retaining the race.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Approval has been given to the conversion of the Guides Cavalry into a sabre regiment.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

THUNDERSTORMS have been of frequent occurrence here of late, and we begin to see clouds which suggest the approach of the monsoon, but the dust collects rapidly between the showers, and haze hangs over the hills and interferes with the working of the heliograph which flashes intermittently between the Viceregal Camp at Naldera and the station.

Last Friday Lady Rivaz was at home for the annual Barnes Court Garden party, which was largely attended, a number of smart frocks appearing for the first time. On Saturday was another Gymkhana, and on Monday took place the third matinee given by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club at the Gaiety Theatre. The programme was a variety one, and included a number of songs and dances by the members of "a gipsy encampment," the performers including Mesdames Mackinnon and Muspratt-Williams, Misses Beresford-Lovett, Home, Parbury, and E. and C. Rennick, Messrs. Caulfield, Crawshay, Crawshay Williams, and Rathbone. A more aspiring performance commences on Friday when the three act play "The Marriage of Kitty" is to be staged with Mrs. Wheler and Miss Bevan in the leading parts.

The principal dance of the week was given by Mrs. Harington at Kelston. Others are in prospect at Viceregal Lodge on 26th June, the Grand Hotel on 29th June, and Barnes Court on 14th and 28th July. The old Wellingtonian dinner is fixed to take place at the Chalet on 18th June. The R. A. regimental dinner is at the United Service Club on 25th. On July 1st takes place a public meeting in the Town Hall in aid of that deserving institution, the Young Men's Christian Association.

Affairs in Somaliland absorb attention here at the moment, the dispatch of large camel corps and the warning of a considerable body of native troops for service indicating that India is to take an efficient share in this one of many little wars which the Empire finds itself called upon to wage. A point which seems to impress officers who know the country is the great difficulties which transport, however well organised, will have to encounter, owing to the scarcity of water and forage for camels. The railway, which is to be built from the coast to the point of present concentration, will no doubt facilitate operations, but the area of hostilities is so large that even after this railway has been built the task to be accomplished will remain a very considerable one. The entrusting it to Indian troops and Indian officers is an interesting illustration of the dependence the mother country now places in the fighting strength of her Eastern Dependency. General Manning, of whom so much has been heard in connection with the operations hitherto conducted, is a young Major with brevet rank, whose first commission dates only from the year 1886, and whose name is still borne on the Indian Army List as a Double Company Commander of the 1st Sikh Infantry. It is typical of the present position that an Indian officer of such seniority should find himself entrusted, even temporarily, with the supreme command in a campaign so extensive as that now in progress in Somaliland.

The Police Commission has now finished its labours and dispersed, the President and Secretary alone remaining on here for a short time longer to complete the report. The Conference which has been sitting in connection with the Sugar Duties Bill has also broken up, and there is a lull in the tide of official announcements. The only extensive Government documents made public here during the week, have been in connection with the Delhi Durbar. They comprise a despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State giving the official report on this great affair. An official history has still to be published, and various provincial returns to be got in, but the only remaining Durbar matter in which the public are likely to take any particular interest is the distribution of rewards to officers who contributed to the success achieved but whose work was not sufficiently advanced, on 1st January last to be included in the Honours' List published on the morning of the actual Durbar. Police, railway, sanitary, commissariat, postal and telegraph officials played a part of infinite importance in connection with the vast assemblage gathered together for the occasion. It has been necessary to await the compilation of returns, however, to ascertain the relative amount of credit due to each in the matter. The "Honours Gazette" which is to appear on the 26th instant will no doubt complete what was begun on the day of the actual Durbar when a K. C. S. I. was bestowed upon the Chairman of the Central Committee and knighthood upon the Director of the Art Exhibition, in recognition of the share they had respectively taken in the preliminary organisation.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

A LETTER from a correspondent, who recently visited Honolulu, describes it as a lovely place almost tropical in its beauty with a temperature of 80deg all the year round, and consequently a perfect garden of flowers which entitles it to be called the paradise of the Pacific. A diverting pastime which all visitors enjoy is surf-riding. They dress in bathing-costumes, paddle in little outriggers or catamarans, locally called surf-boats. It is an exciting experience and causes much fun. The Hawaiians are a handsome, fine-looking race, and it seems a hard fact that they have had to give over their beautiful islands to the Americans. From Honolulu seventeen days takes you to San Francisco which all the world knows. Monterey, four hours by rail from San Francisco, possesses what our correspondent judges to be the most perfect hotel in the world, the Hotel del Monte. It has 12,000 acres of pleasure grounds, golf links, lovely rides and drives amidst beautiful scenery of sea and land all self-contained. It also, and this is by no means its least charm, commands a splendid chef. Santa Barbara, nine hours further south than Monterey, has a perfect climate. Oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, palms, grow happily out of doors. Every house is embowered in luxuriant flowers, roses, geraniums, fuchsias, passion flowers, poppies, and all others ; and though it is certainly the land of flowers, it is never very hot, never very cold, it would exactly suit any one on the look-out for an invigorating climate. In Los Angeles, that wonderful mushroom city of the south, a base-ball match between the "Tancoma Tigers" and the "Los Angeles Nationals" was in progress, when both sides displayed immense energy. The climate tells in games as well as in everything else.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS MEDICAL OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One word in reply to "X. Y. & Z." As you remark I never claimed to belong to the I. M. S. I can easily tell "X. Y. & Z." is not an official. It is not necessary for him to tell me. I never for a moment suspected he was. I did not criticise the Governor's appointment, and I did not deny that his Excellency had a right to appoint any officer he chooses. "X. Y. & Z." does not know what happened at Nasik he says, then why does he talk about it, especially as he says I should make sure of my facts? I gave no facts about the Surgeon-Major. I asked questions. I said nothing about dodos. I did not rush into print "X. Y. & Z." did and that before having read and digested my letter. In fact he does not seem to understand what it was about. For his information then let me tell him. I wrote approving his Excellency's determination to stamp out race prejudice and to express the surprise of myself and other members of my profession that his Excellency missed the golden opportunity of setting the good example and practising what he preached.—Yours, &c.

L. M. & S.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. *B. G.*]

MISS JANET WARD, daughter of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is engaged to Mr. Trevelyan, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Sir George Trevelyan and grand nephew of Lord Macaulay.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL vs. UNITED SERVICES.

THE opening match of the Bombay Gymkhana cricket season played on Saturday afternoon was hardly the success that it might have been had the Gymkhana ground been available. The wicket prepared at the Oval was an indifferent one though runs did not seem difficult to get. Several players new to Bombay cricket made their debut, nine of them figuring in the United Services team. In order to give all the new aspirants a chance thirteen aside were played. The Services won the toss and batted first, and on the whole gave a creditable account of themselves, declaring their innings closed on the fall of the eighth wicket with the total of 126 runs. Lieutenant Langhorn who retired after compiling 37 shaped very well, and the same may be said of Major Street, Lieutenant H. O. Caroll, Captain L. B. Scott, and Lieutenant W. J. Locker, who all entered double figures. Scott played a great defensive game, being at the wickets exactly an hour for his runs. Lieutenant R. J. Armes, the best bat in the North Staffordshire Regiment, was not in luck's way, being caught off one of Ward's deliveries which got up a lot. The Civil managed to knock up 76 for two wickets in the time at their disposal, a result due to the good start made by H. E. Harrington (28 not out) and F. J. Clark (26) two of Bombay's oldest cricketers. The latter's success with both bat and ball, considering that he has now been figuring in Gymkhana matches for over seventeen years, was particularly noteworthy. Although he is not anything like the bowler he used to be in the early nineties, he can still hold his own with the younger generation of local trundlers, and his analysis—three wickets for 13 runs—was the best in the match. His victims were Scott, Locker, and Street, all of whom were clean bowled. Herbert Harrington, who perhaps played the best innings in the match, is the doyen of Bombay cricket, having participated regularly in the game for upwards of twenty-five years. There are very few cricketers in India who can point to such a record, and who after such a long lapse of time have preserved all their old skill with the bat. His selection this year to play for the Presidency is almost certain. In connection with these matches it may be of interest to mention that nine years ago Harrington represented the Presidency in the match at Bombay, and last year was selected to play at Poona, but was unfortunately unable to don flannels through illness. The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

UNITED SERVICES.

Lieut Philbrick, c Reid, b Coombs	2
Capt Scott, b Clark	17
Lieut Armes, c Aston, b Ward	4
Lieut Locker, b Clark	10
Lieut Langhorn, retired	37
Major Street, b Clark	26
Capt Stiffe, b Coombs	0
Lieut Carroll, c Powell, b Cheetham	21
Lieut Callaghan, not out	3
Lieut Lyon Capt McDonald Major Rogers Lieut Lazenby	Did not bat.
Extras	6
*Total (for 8 wickets)	126

*Innings declared closed.

CIVIL.

Mr S N Powell, b Lyons	7
Mr F J Clark, c Armes, b Rogers	26
Mr H E Harrington, not out	28
Mr H Cheetham, not out	3
Mr H S Aston Mr H R Hackney Mr W H Scott Mr R Reid Mr E Cook Mr C M Ward Mr S M MacCausland Mr E E Coombs Mr F St Geo Gratwicke	Did not bat.
Extras	12
Total (for two wickets)	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

UNITED SERVICES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Coombs	13	3	32	2
Mr Cheetham	10·2	3	29	1
Mr Ward	5	2	5	1
Mr Clark	8	2	13	3
Mr MacCausland	3	0	16	0
Mr Hackney	4	0	17	0
Mr Reid	2	0	8	0

CIVIL.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lieut Carroll	5	0	17	0
Lieut Lyon	6	0	11	1
Lieut Callaghan	2	0	12	0
Major Rogers	5	3	11	1
Capt Scott	3	0	7	0

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. RALLI BROTHERS CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the home team by 11 runs. Bad wicket-keeping lost Ralli Brothers the match, as there were no less than 19 extras in the Parsee Gymkhana's total of 70. Scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr P H Vakil, c W Talpade, b Davur	4
Mr D E Mody, c Batliwalla, b W Talpade	9
Mr D D Kanga, b W Talpade	2
Mr J D Mody, b Davur	13
Mr M B Vatcha, c W Talpade, b Davur	0
Mr K K Ashburner, b W Talpade	6
Mr J J Pocha, c Gagrat, b Davur	11
Mr J D Shroff, b W Talpade	0
Mr S F Mulla, c M Talpade, b W Talpade	0
Mr A B Chothia, c Agascar, b Davur	6
Mr K M Mody, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	70

R. B. C. C.

Mr P H Davur, c and b Vatcha	13
Mr Sorab Batliwala, c Watcha, b Pocha	10
Mr B D Gagrat, b Pocha	1
Mr W B Talpade	12
Mr M M Talpade, run out	5
Mr J Gonsalves, b Pocha	1
Mr S G Pathare, b Pocha	5
Mr E G Rodgers, b Vatcha	0
Mr A A Vlasto, c Vakil, b Pocha	2
Mr R V Agaskar, b Vatcha	8
Mr D N Writer, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	59

G. M. COLLEGE 2ND ELEVEN vs. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

This match, played on Saturday, ended in a draw in favour of the Medicos. Scores :—

G. M. COLLEGE 2ND ELEVEN.

Darabsett, c Spencer, b Elchidana	4
Vazifdar, c Chothia, b Spencer	33
Mody (capt), c Spencer, b Elchidana	18
Mograli, b Poonagar	1
Bhesinar, c Spencer, b Elchidana	4
Soneji, run out	8
Doctor, b Poonagar	19
Smith, run out	2
Taraporwalla, not out	31
Bhaba, b Spencer	3
Judha, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Elchidana	14	33	2	3
Spencer	7	26	1	2
Chothia	11	31	2	0
Poonagar	11	44	0	2

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Bhabo, l-b-w, b Smith	12
Chothia, b Smith	8
Singara, st Mody, b Judha	0
Bhivandiwalla, b Judha	3
Kabodia, not out	3
Poonagar, run out	1
Rest, did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	33

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Smith	6	15	2	2
Judha	6	17	0	2

THE NORTHERN DIVISION ELECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr K. B. Tamne of Kalyan has addressed a letter to the voters of the N. D. in favour of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh. I am neither a partisan nor a voter, and am not concerned in the least whether Mr. Parekh is returned or Mr. Ambalal, for I know that both are capable of discharging their duties to the satisfaction of their constituents. But I am against the sort of party strife which creates ill-feeling and bitterness. We have just lately seen the fruits of party strife in the University election. I firmly believe that Dr. Nariman would have got more votes if his partisans had remained silent. Let, therefore, in this election, both the parties rest on their individual strength and merits. It is said Mr. Goculdas is quite sure of his success. Why should his partisans then run to the wall like weak men.

PEACE.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

PREFERENTIAL, preferential tariff, preferential tariff. This sums up the political discussion of the week. It is true that there are one or two other rather big questions before the public—the Passive Resistance Movement and the Irish Land Bill, to mention only two—but like Mr. Dick's arguments they all are directed to one point. Nothing whatever affecting the political situation is discussed except in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. I say Mr. Chamberlain's proposals advisedly. We must not, under penalty of incurring the displeasure of certain right hon. gentlemen, speak of Mr. Chamberlain's "policy." Indeed one of the outstanding features of the discussion during the past week has been the somewhat feverish anxiety of Ministerial spokesmen like Mr. Walter Long, a member of the Cabinet, and Sir William Walrond, a Minister outside the Cabinet, to show that no policy has been laid down by Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Balfour. This together with other indications seems to show what is, I believe, really the case that at present at all events the country is almost in its entirety dead against tampering with Free Trade as it is called. Practically only two Unionist members of Parliament so far as I can remember have gone "bald-headed" for Mr. Chamberlain—I refer to Mr. Richards, K.C., and Sir J. Blundell Maple. Yes, there is a third, Mr. Duke, who as a 'vert is naturally an enthusiast. The Liberal leaders with the exception apparently of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are displaying great activity. Sir Edward Grey's speeches have made some stir, and the talk to-day is all about Earl Spencer's exceptionally vigorous—that is exceptionally vigorous for him—summoning Mr. Balfour to mortal combat at the polls. The air is full of rumours of impending great events in the political world, and Mr. Massingham with that engaging optimism which is one of his traits goes so far as to predict that before the week is out—and to-day is Friday—Mr. Balfour will have placed his resignation in the hands of the King. Things are moving no doubt, but not quite so fast as all that.

The "National Review," one of the few really live monthly Reviews, has in its number for June, amongst other interesting contributions, one entitled "Is the Cabinet Riding for a Fall." The writer answers this question in the affirmative. Though a Unionist he is very indignant with this Government of "mess and muddle." There's nothing ever right they say, there's nothing right they do. One of their measures against which he inveighs is the Irish Land Bill which he describes as the most extravagant and most popular of them all. Mr. Wyndham, who has been held up by some of his friends as a sort of coming Dizzy, "is a weak and amiable politician by all appearances incapable of a strong line of action." He is even denied the credit of being a sound Unionist. Had he been a sound Unionist he would, we are told, have sent Sir Antony MacDonnell to the right about for indiscretions which are simply unpardonable in a permanent official. I was talking a few days ago to a member of Mr. Redmond's party, one of the men, who, as Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has just been unkindly reminding the Prime Minister, saved the Cabinet from defeat shortly before the Whitsuntide recess, and he said the feeling amongst Nationalists was that if the Ministry dissolve before the Land Bill is passed it will mean they desire to drop it altogether. There are, he further remarked, only two men in the Government in favour of the Bill—Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wyndham. If that is the case I am almost inclined to think that the "National Review's" anonymous contributor must be one of the other Eighteen. Anyhow, whoever he be, he is for an immediate clearance but a clearance that can (as he thinks) be effected by a nice little arrangement that will not necessitate a general election. In case this brilliant idea should have been carried out before the outgoing mail reaches India I quote his words so that you may understand how the thing has been done. "If they (the Ministry) are no longer capable of conducting public affairs, and realise their dissensions and incapacity, is there any reason why they should not follow a plan which will give them relief, without risking the advent to power of the Little Englanders? Why, for instance, should they not come to some understanding with Lord Rosebery to the effect that the Government should be handed over to a Ministry of which he would be the head, and in which Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Haldane, and Sir H. Fowler would hold office, with the promise on their part to refrain from any legislation involving great constitutional changes? Lord Rosebery is known to attach great importance to administrative reform ; and it is administrative reform or in other words efficiency that the nation wants. Such a policy on his part would find abundant support in the present parliament without any dissolution ; indeed his administrative measures might be supplemented with a moderate programme of temperance reform without encountering serious resistance. While Lord Rosebery was putting the house in order the 'Ministry of muddle' would have time to repent of its follies, and Mr. Chamberlain to recruit his strength and convert the country to his views before he returns to office as Premier." As for poor Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who today has been out-distanced by Earl Spencer as he was a week ago by Sir Charles Dilke, the "National Review" writer says:—"The best means of removing him from the extremely awkward position in which he would unquestionably stand, were such a scheme carried out, would be for Mr. Balfour, as we have before suggested, to create him a peer for the magnificent services he has rendered to the present Government." There are those who say that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has a hankering for titles, and if he is to be kicked upstairs I am not sure that he would not prefer the kicking to be done by Mr. Balfour rather than by Lord Balfour, assuming Lord Rosebery is the next premier—possibly a large assumption.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

We are still awaiting with interest the announcement that cannot be much longer delayed unless the Government have decided to dissolve immediately. In that case they might and probably would not settle the question of the Indian Viceroyalty before their appeal to the country. On Tuesday last the following appeared in the "Daily Mail":—"We understand that Lord Curzon has come to a definite agreement with the Government as to an extension of his term of office. In order to obviate the necessity for a special Act of Parliament empowering Lord Curzon to leave India, the latter, as at present arranged, will at the expiration of his term in December retire from his position, and return to England for two or possibly three months. He will then be reappointed as Viceroy for a further period of two years. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, as senior to Lord Ampthill, of Madras, will act as Viceroy during the absence of Lord Curzon from India." An Agency has since announced, as might have been expected, that nothing is known at Whitehall to confirm the above statement, or to lead to the supposition that the matter has yet been definitely settled. "Whitehall" is sometimes no better informed in regard to the higher appointments than Whitechapel, and it is remarkable how singularly few people are really in the know when appointments of this exalted character are pending. Many people pretend to know, but their so called knowledge is only an "intelligent anticipation of events before they occur"—to use a famous but tautological expression—and they often succeed in making themselves look ridiculous. It is curious that so shrewd and well informed a man as Mr. T. P. O'Connor should have fallen into the mistake as he has done of assuming that if the Government were defeated in the House of Commons and obliged to leave office the post of Viceroy of India would ipso facto be vacated. This is only another instance of the stupendous and insurmountable ignorance that prevails in this country regarding all things Indian. Some of the papers, notably the "St. James's Gazette" and the "Pall Mall Gazette" express hopes that the reports that Lord Curzon will have another spell of office in India at the conclusion of his present term may prove to be true, and the former advocates his being given the opportunity of staying another five years if he wishes to do so. Of course, as I have said before, the Viceroy is not appointed for five years, and so far as the law is concerned he might hold the appointment for the rest of his natural life. One genial commentator on the prevailing belief that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty will not be one merely of five years' duration, observes :—"Whether this impression is well founded or not it is at least a satisfaction to know that there is no possibility of that Jonah of the muddling Ministry, the War Secretary, being promoted to a position where he would find even greater scope for his remarkable genius for bungling. When the idea was first mooted some months ago, there was such an outburst of angry protest both in this country and 'East of Suez,' that the project was dropped like a hot cinder. Mr. Balfour will have to try another plan if he is still determined to jettison his Jonah. The Indian Viceroyalty, of all posts under the Crown, is the last which should be open to Ministerial failures." Give a dog a bad name, etc.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P., AND THE DURBAR.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., has been entertaining his friends in North-East Bethnal Green with a capital description of the Delhi Coronation Durbar; and it is to be regretted that more of those who went out from England to assist in that great spectacle have not given us the benefit of their envied experiences. So far as I can remember Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., and Sir Muncherjee are the only two out of a rather large crowd who have since their return given articulate utterance to their impressions of the unique ceremony. I pass over Sir Muncherjee's account of the pageantry, and come to his concluding remarks in which he reflected for a brief space on "the why and wherefore of it all." "Fine as the spectacular display was, that alone would not, of course, justify the large expenditure of money, the fatigue, and the exertion those who took part in it were put to, the dislocation in various forms of the public work which it involved, nor would it of itself suffice to repel the sneers and scoffs with which it was met from certain quarters, which refused to regard it as anything else than a mere meaningless show on which public time and resource were fruitlessly lavished." It had, he reminds us, even been contended that under the pretext of paying a special compliment to India by having a distinctive Coronation ceremony for her, the function was meant in reality to demarcate that portion of the British Empire from the rest to show that the Sovereign of these realms, who is a constitutional monarch elsewhere, is, as regards India, an autocrat whose Indian subjects cannot claim from him that full measure of liberty, justice, and privileges which appertain to other nationalities under his sway. But while he properly discards this atrabilious view of the matter he admits that the abominable treatment which is accorded to the King's Indian subjects by our Colonies is calculated to give rise to such notions however erroneous they may be. But the broader view which may be taken of the great Durbar is he says that the Sovereign's wish and desire that the fact of the celebration of his Coronation should be publicly announced in true Oriental fashion to all his living subjects within his Indian Dominions were prompted by a firm determination to continue to them that protection, to safeguard those liberties and rights, and to promote these resources for their welfare which attach to them by virtue of their allegiance to the British Colonies. The Durbar, he added, has, moreover, been the means of focussing at one common centre a great mass of heterogeneous communities differing from one another in sentiment, language, and religion, who thus found themselves placed on the common platform of a great national organisation, binding them in one united fealty to the Sovereign. To the outside world, too, to the big powers of Europe, and to countries like the United States, and China, and Japan, this marvellous spectacle of the principalities and peoples of India acclaiming Edward the VII. as their liege lord could not fail to convey the evidence that the resources of a vast country of 300 millions of human beings were at his disposal to defend, if need be, the greatness and the glory of the British Empire. If these be the pathetic lessons of the great Coronation Durbar of 1903, the unrivalled splendour of its surroundings was a framework worthy of a picture in which were blended the noblest aspirations and aims of the East and the West. How greatly the Durbar has appealed to the imagination of the entire civilised world has just been exemplified by the pleasing incident reported from Rome, where in giving audience to Monsignor Beiderlinden the venerable Pontiff showed, we are told, great interest in the details of the Durbar. There is one thing, however, in which the Durbar has been a disappointment. Some people hoped that what the Colonial representatives saw and heard would lead to a change in their unworthy and dangerous attitude towards their Asiatic fellow subjects. No such change has taken place at any rate in Australia, where the Commonwealth Cabinet has within the past few days, according to a 'Times'" telegram finally decided to have no part or lot in the next Mail Contract unless the steamers employed are manned exclusively by white labour. The position is no doubt absolutely unreasonable, but there it is, and it has to be faced. There is, perhaps, something to be said for the extreme repugnance of a people of such unsullied descent as we know all Australians to be to running the risk of their unadulterated blood being contaminated by the entrance of an Asiatic strain, but for them to object to steamers which call at Australian ports containing Indian lascars is carrying the matter too far. Of course I know that the principal objection comes from the labour party, but how is the Empire to be federated if this idea prevails? And how does it help Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariffs?

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

I have received the new number of the Journal of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, one of whose objects is "to promote friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia"—an object by the way which will hardly be encouraged by the unceremonious way in which Mr. Braham, the correspondent of the "Times" has just been expelled from the Tsar's dominions. The contents of the Journal include a paper read early in the year by that most ardent of Russophils, Mr. F. H. Skrine. Dr. John Pollen took part in the short discussion that followed the paper. He remarked that Mr. Skrine had by his retirement from the active service of the King-Emperor attained a liberty of speech hardly allowable in the case of active servants. But he (Dr. Pollen) had often thought on the same lines as Mr. Skrine with regard to Russia and her rumoured approach to the borders of India. Russia, he said, was far too wise to want India, and whatever Russian administrators might be they were certainly not foolish. Speaking generally they may not be fools, but I am sure that Dr. Pollen would be the first to admit that the expulsion of the "Times'" correspondent was a foolish administrative action. In the address he delivered on Tuesday last before the Anglo-Russian Literary Society Dr. Pollen deplored the persistent perversion of facts regarding Russia and England indulged in by certain journals, and regretted the apparent determination on the part of some people to keep the two Greatest Christian nations in the world apart as much as possible, while it should be the aim of all to promote a good understanding between the two countries. This is a doctrine, as Dr. Pollen, I am sure, realises that needs to be preached in St. Petersburg as well as in London. Everybody of course knows that prevarication is a thing utterly unknown in Russia; and it is hardly for the administrators of that great country to complain of misrepresentation when they ignominiously turn out of their country a correspondent against whose honesty and truthfulness they have not a word to say.

THE SIND DINNER.

The annual Sind Dinner, which has now become a regular institution, took place on May 26, at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. R. Giles was in the chair, and proposed the only two toasts of the evening, "The King" and "Sind." There was a considerable gathering of old and present Sindis, though many who attended the dinner last year were unavoidably absent, notably Sir Evan James, who had done so much to make the dinner a success, and who had not arrived from the West Indies where he has been performing important duties. The army was well represented by General Sir S. de B. Edwardes, Sir H. R. Green, whose connexion with Sind dates back to almost pre-historic times, and Generals Cooke, Craigie, Bonus, Merewether, Colonel Sinclair, Major Vidal, the energetic secretary of the dinner, and others. Former collectors in Sind, all well known in the Province, were represented by Generals Dunsterville and Wallace, and Colonel Crawford and Mr. J. G. Moore, formerly Assistant Commissioner. Among past Judicial Commissioners and Judges were noticed Messrs. Birdwood, Parsons, McCorkell, and Hart-Davies; while the Bar showed up in the person of Mr. Constable, the merchants of Kurrachee had their distinguished representatives, Mr. D. McIver, Mr. Savile, Mr. Webb, and Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, and the Sind Horse sent Major Daniell and Major Hogg. Among others once well known in Sind were to be seen Colonel Bayley, Mr. Ffinch, and Mr. Allen, while Mr. Lucas, Sir E. Cox, and others represented the present generation. On the whole the dinner was a great success, and though in the case of many there was "some smack of age, some relish of the saltness of time," all appeared to renew their youth in talking over old days and early experiences in that most delightful and most maligned province of Sind. It is to be hoped that this Provincial reunion will be regularly kept up.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

Under the above heading a Manchester paper publishes the following :—"Mr. Frederick Fletcher, son of Mr. Daniel Fletcher, Back o'-th'-Moss Farm, Whitefield, has been offered and has accepted the position of Director-General of Agriculture for the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Fletcher was educated at the Bury Grammar School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he held a County Council scholarship and a sizarship. While studying at Cambridge he obtained the London University B. Sc. degree as well as the Cambridge B.A. Subsequently, in his fourth year at Cambridge, he took up the special study of scientific agriculture under Professor Somerville, now adviser to the board of Agriculture, upon which he was engaged when he received, on Dr. Somerville's recommendation, the appointment of Junior Professor of Agriculture at the Ghizeh College, Egypt. Mr. Fletcher has made a wide reputation as an expert on cotton growing and the diseases of the cotton plant, and a short time ago the British Cotton Growing Association addressed to Lord Cromer a request that he would lend them Mr. Fletcher's services for a few months. Mr. Fletcher's work in India will consist of general agricultural research and inspection.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Without a friend into whose sympathetic ears I could pour my grief, or receive comfort from young and inexperienced, what was my despair and what the chill at heart worse than death! Thus rolled away four entire years of my sad destiny. Then I was given a husband. It was a command from my father and I had to obey. I thanked heaven when I became a mother which I believed was a recompense for the horrible anguish I had to suffer." Luisa could see how great were the tribulations of Catherine compared to hers, and was a little soothed, but could not help asking: "Do you think he will be able to endure seeing me bound to another?" "Yes! because there is no way out of it, my Luisa. Even if there had not been a fatality in your way, Francesco would have met with a refusal. But an event has intervened to save him the rebuff from your family." "And what is it, pray?" "Do not ask it of me, I beg. Suffice it for you to know that after having called on Heaven to bear witness to the ardour of his love he swore never to take any other lady for his wife." "How can I then marry?" "He wishes it." "Does he?" "Yes, praying God to support his misfortune however crushing, he has begged of me to request you to obey your father's wishes adding that nobody knows better than he how sacred are a father's desires.' How could Luisa after this withhold her consent to marrying Luigi Capponi? However much she mourned in the words of Ariosto:

"Crudelissimo Amor! perchè sì raro
"Corrispondenti fai nostri destini."

(Most cruel Love, rarely do you match befitting fates together.)

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BANKERS vs. THE WORLD.

THE Bankers were not satisfied with the results of the previous two matches, which ended in their defeat, and they challenged the World to a foursome match. Eight couples were down to play for each side, but at the last moment two of the representives of the World were unable to turn out, and the match resolved itself into seven couples a-side. The result was an overwhelming defeat for the Bankers by seventeen holes to three. In spite of this, however, we understand, the Bankers are still not satisfied, and wish to have another try. Their pluck deserves better luck, but we are inclined to think that the result will be much as in the previous matches. We were pleased to see a former Golf Secretary, Mr. Meikle, playing again and hope he may be reckoned as a regular player in any such friendly matches.

It is interesting to note that the National Bank entered ten players.

The following are the results :—

BANKERS.		THE WORLD.	
Mr John Stiven and Mr F H Greig	2 up	Mr P F Fischer and Mr C J J Jones	0
Mr Jas Carnegie and Mr D H Brand	0	Mr H W Meikle and Mr L Stansfield	2 up
Mr R A Don and Mr R H M Steven	1 up	Major Rogers and Mr E E Coombs	0
Mr T W MacLachlan and Mr Ralph Kidd	0	Mr H S Jacob and Mr H E Hart	5 up
Mr G C Scott and Mr Robert Fairnie	0	Rev John Cameron and Mr C St Paul	4 up
Mr W J K Hegarty and Mr A A Legat	0	Mr Innes Ker and Mr J Reed	4 up
Mr J Lapraik and Mr John Esplin	0	Mr C Thomson and Mr C W Breul	2 up
	3 holes		17 holes

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna presiding.

The following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1902, showing a nett profit of Rs. 54,189-14-2 including the balance of Rs. 4,120-5 6 brought forward from the last year's account which they recommend to apportion as under :—To dividend at Rs. 12 per share, Rs. 33,000; to depreciation of machinery fund, Rs. 15,000; to balance to be carried forward, Rs. 6,189-14-2. The directors are glad to state that the agents, Messrs. Jahangheer Hormusjee & Co., have voluntarily given up Rs. 10,000 out of their commission on condition that the amount be carried to depreciation of machinery fund account and for which they deserve the best thanks of the shareholders. This amount has been credited to the depreciation of machinery fund, as will be seen from the account. The 700 debentures for Rs. 3,50 000 at 6 per cent. interest fell due on 14th August 1892 and the directors have renewed the whole amount for a further period of 5 years at the same rate of interest out of which 6 debentures for Rs. 3,000 are not yet presented for payment. Of these 700 debentures, 378 debentures for the value of Rs. 1,89,000, have been applied for and re-issued and 322 debentures worth Rs. 1,61,000 were not applied for and the directors made their payment by obtaining a loan for Rs. 1,00,000 on the security of a part of these unissued debentures. Insurance has been covered as under :—Spinning and Weaving building, machinery and accessories, Rs. 9,10,000; Ginning Factory Rs. 12,000; cotton, yarn and cloth Rs. 4,55,000; total Rs. 13,77,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Eduljee Nassurwanjee Settna and Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration for the current year.

The report and audited balance sheet were received and adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, on Saturday, heard the suit in which Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Liquidator of the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, claimed to recover Rs. 1,01,541 from Laxmishankar Deoshankar and Stephen C. Miranda of Ahmedabad. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lavjee M. Wadia and Mr. Hardevram N. Haridas, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta, appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolab, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff stated the Company was registered on 19th April, 1895. It was promoted by T. Ralph Douse and the two defendants. By the memorandum and articles of association Mr. Douse and Messrs Laxmishankar Deoshankar and Co. were appointed secretaries, treasurers, and agents. The first and the second defendants constituted Laxmishankar's firm. The capital of the Company was seven lakhs of rupees divided into seven hundred shares of one thousand rupees each. By an agreement dated 19th April, 1895, Mr. Douse, in consideration of £33 000 agreed to supply to the Company 15,000 spindles and 300 looms, with preparatory machinery, engines, and boilers complete. Half of the sum was to be paid in cash and the remaining half in fully paid-up shares. Mr. Douse was paid by the Company £11,000 and Rs. 84,420 on account of the £16,500, being the half sum to be paid in cash, and in satisfaction of the remaining £16,500, three hundred fully paid up shares were allotted to him. Mr. Douse was to the knowledge of the defendants considerably overpaid for the machinery which he actually supplied to the Company under the agreement. Besides the 300 shares allotted to him, Mr. Douse subscribed and paid for 41 shares; the first defendant 67; and the second defendant 51 shares, and 117 shares were allotted to other persons, most of whom were friends of the defendants. In July, 1897, Mr. Douse entered into an agreement with the second defendant to purchase the latter's interest in the agents' firm, also his shares. By the end of the year 1897, Mr. Douse had failed to deliver to the Company the machinery he had contracted to supply, and the first defendant, as one of the agents and directors of the Company, pressed him to supply the same. In order to get over this difficulty, Mr. Douse entered into an agreement with the first defendant on 20th January, 1898, to purchase his shares in the Company, and his interest in the agents' firm; also 134 shares held by the first defendant and his friends. Mr. Douse had no money to carry out this agreement. In order to get rid of the interference of the first defendant, Mr. Douse and the first and the second defendants devised a scheme by which the first and the second defendants and their friends should be paid the par value of the shares held by them in the Company out of the moneys of the Company, and Mr. Douse should obtain sole control of the Company. The scheme was to the effect that Mr. Douse was to be made to appear as a large creditor of the Company for moneys due to him for the machinery. The second defendant was to be credited with large sums in the books of the Company as for cash-loans made by him to and for the Company, which were to be shown as part of the cash-balance in hand from day to day. When the moneys so credited were equivalent to the par value of the shares held by the first and the second defendants and their friends, debentures for that amount were to be issued to the second defendant in payment of it. The debentures were to be paid off by mortgaging the property of the Company. Mr. Douse was to be debited with the aggregate amount of the loans alleged to have been made by the second defendant as soon as all the shares of the first and the second defendants and their friends were transferred to Mr. Douse or his nominees. On 5th May, 1898, a consolidated receipt for the alleged loan, aggregating to Rs. 1,50,000, was granted to the second defendant, and for this sum 300 debentures of Rs. 500 each were issued to the second defendant, who held them on behalf of himself and the first defendant. The 78 shares held by the first defendant were transferred by him to Mr. Douse on various dates between April and July, 1898. On 25th July, 1898, the first defendant resigned his post as member of the agency firm, leaving Mr. Douse sole secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Company. From the cash-book of 1898 it appeared that none of the sums credited to the second defendant as having been paid by him to the Company, or the sums credited as deposits, were used for the purposes of the Company. But the sums were carried from day to day as part of the cash balance in hand until 13th August, 1898, when the cash balance of Rs 1,26,659 was debited to Mr. Douse as being in his hands. On 31st August, 1898, the Company borrowed from Mr. J. N. Tata the sum of three lakhs of rupees on the mortgage of the property of the Company. Out of the three lakhs, the Rs. 1,50,000 were paid to the second defendant in Bombay in satisfaction of the 300 debentures that had been issued to him. The plaintiff averred that when the 300 debentures were issued to the second defendant, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was not due to him. If any sum was due to him, it was of Rs. 48,458, and that sums amounting to Rs. 1,01,541 were wrongly credited to him. After receiving the Rs. 1,50,000, the second defendant paid out of it to the first defendant the sum of Rs 78,000. This was, in fact, payment for his 78 shares, which he had transferred to Mr. Douse. Out of the balance, the second defendant received payment for the shares held by him in the Company, which he had transferred to Mr. Douse. Mr. Douse had left India and he had been adjudicated a bankrupt in London. The plaintiff prayed that under the circumstances, the defendants might be jointly and severally decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs 1,01,541, or such other sum as might be found to have been improperly received by the defendants.

The defendant Lakshmishanker Deoshanker, in his statement of defence, said the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation. The several allegations of fraud contained in the plaint were recklessly made by the official liquidator at the instigation of designing persons. By an order made in November, 1899, which was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Douse was ordered to pay the liquidator a sum of Rs. 1,26,659 2-2 on the strength of the same entries in the books of the company, which were now declared in the plaint as falsely made. The plaintiff was now estopped from denying the truth of the entries. In any event plaintiff was barred from claiming any relief against this defendant after obtaining the judgment against Mr. Douse, even assuming all the allegations in the plaint to be correct, which the defendant did not admit. The defendant admitted that a draft agreement for selling his interest in the company, with his shares to Mr. Douse, was prepared, but it was never finally executed and was subsequently cancelled by mutual consent. It was not true that Mr. Douse had failed to supply machinery, and that this defendant had pressed him to supply it. This defendant finally severed his connection with the company on the 13th August, 1898, but he had ceased to act as principal managing agent from 13th April, 1898, from which date Mr. Douse became the principal managing agent. This defendant denied that the second defendant held 300 debentures of Rs. 500 each on his behalf. The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 mentioned in the plaint was truly due to the second defendant by the Company. All the 78 shares sold by this defendant to Mr. Douse were paid for by cash payments in the months of April, May, and June 1898. This defendant denied that he obtained any money from the company fraudulently either in Bombay or elsewhere, and said this was a suit brought to annoy and harass him and to extort money out of him. This defendant claimed to set off the sum of Rs. 57,930 lent by him to the company at different times, for which he filed his claim before the liquidator nearly a year before the institution of this suit.

The second defendant, after reiterating the allegations made by the first, said it was agreed between the parties that, instead of supplying 300 looms and 15,000 spindles, Mr. Douse was to supply no looms but 25,000 spindles, and the price to be paid for the same was to be seven and a half lakhs of rupees instead of six lakhs as originally agreed upon. It was not correct that all the sums mentioned in the plaint were paid to Mr. Douse on account of machinery supplied by him. The sum of Rs. 84,420 was paid partly for machinery and partly for various other claims of Mr. Douse against the Company, which claims were genuine. The allegation that Mr. Douse was considerably overpaid was a malicious untruth. All monies credited to this defendant in the company's books were actual "bona fide" loans and advances made by this defendant. The whole sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was justly due to him when the debentures were issued to him. It was untrue that sums aggregating Rs. 1,01,541-2-0 were ever fictitiously credited to this defendant. He maintained that all sums paid to him by the company were justly due to him.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

ANOTHER unfortunate case of the death of a native, imputed to violence on the part of a British soldier, is reported, this time from Meerut. The accused is a Sergeant of Artillery, and the deceased was a native driver whom he is alleged to have kicked in the stomach. For the defence it is maintained that the man was kicked by a horse, and it appears to be the case that the driver did not say anything implicating the Sergeant until shortly before his death. But the case is now in the hands of the civil authorities, and the facts will be duly brought out by legal process in the ordinary course.

COCAINE DECLARED TO BE AN INTOXICANT.

THE following is the full text of the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy in the case of Imperator against Jamsetjee Cowasjee Cama, the facts of which have already been published.

Mr. Justice Candy said: It is unnecessary to set forth the facts which have led to the present prosecution. The case is admittedly a test one, and the main question for consideration is whether the cocaine, which is the subject matter of the present case, comes within the definition of "intoxicating drug," as set forth in section 3, clause 9 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878. There were two lines of defence. One is under section 62, which provides that "nothing in the foregoing provision of this Act applies to the manufacture, sale, or supply of any bona fide medicated article for medicinal purposes by medical practitioners, chemists, druggists, apothecaries, or keepers of dispensaries; but it shall be lawful for Government at any time, by notification in the 'Bombay Government Gazette,' to prohibit the sale of any such article within any defined local area or place except under a license from the Collector, which shall be granted on the payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as Government may deem fit to prescribe." We are clearly of opinion that the bottle of cocaine, which was the subject of this prosecution, is not a medicated article within the terms of that section. It appears to us that it is a medicine per se, and that the term medicated article must apply to something which is manufactured, and that manufacture is imbued with certain medicinal properties. This appears to us to be a salt of the base cocaine. Now, we turn to the second line of defence, i.e., the ground upon which the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate considered that the accused had not committed the offence within the terms of the Act. Clause 9 of section 3 runs:—"Intoxicating drug includes ganja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and an admixture of the same, and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from hemp, grain, or other materials not included in the term liquor, but does not include opium." The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate was of opinion that cocaine did not come within these terms, because he held that the intoxication which must be caused by any intoxicating drug, falling within the terms of the section, must be such an intoxication as is caused by ganja, bhang, etc., and also that the other material referred to in this section must be "ejusdem generis" with the hemp, etc. We are unable to concur with that opinion. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate quoted a case in which it was held, in accordance with well-known rulings, that in construing a penal clause the court must be very strict. The clause which we are considering is not a penal clause, it is an interpretation clause, and what we have to look at is whether the inclusion of cocaine within the term "intoxicating drug" is within the mischief contemplated by the Act, and within the four corners of the definition. A perusal of the previous legislation on the subject in the Bombay Presidency would seem to show that the mischief aimed at was the vicious use of intoxicating drugs of any description. A reference to the preamble to Regulation 21 of 1827, and to section 10 of Act 3 of 1852, will show that there was apparently no intention in the mind of the Legislature to limit the provisions of the law to any particular kind of intoxicating drugs. With reference to the inclusion of charas made by Bombay Act 5 of 1891 it is evident from a perusal of that Act that the object of that legislation was not simply to include charas as an intoxicating drug, but to make the most stringent provisions with regard to both the manufacture and the sale of charas as suggested by the Hemp Drugs Commission. The inclusion, therefore, of charas within the interpretation clause by recent legislation does not assist us. Coming now to the words of the clause, we find that there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether the words apply to the words "drink or substance" or to the words "other material," If it is permissible for us to refer to the words of the corresponding Act in the Madras Presidency, in which the word "and" is found before the words not included in the term "liquor," the presumption would be that those words were intended to apply to "drink or substance." In whichever way we regard the clause, we think it is clear that the Legislature did not intend the definition to apply solely to hemp, grain, or other material of the same kind as hemp. It is noticeable that liquor, as defined in clause 7 of the same section, and opium, as defined in the Opium Act, are both purposely excluded from the definition of "intoxicating drug." This exclusion would hardly have been necessary, had the meaning of the Legislature been that the term in question should apply only to hemp or materials of that nature. In connection with this point, it may be well to refer to the judgment of Mr. Justice Quain in the Queen vs. Midland Railway Company—Law Reports, 10 Q. B., 398—where he says:—"I start with this proposition that it is a mistake to apply the rule of 'ejusdem generis' at all to the construction of the statute. If the words had been 'houses, buildings, and property,' and had stopped there, I agree that the rule would be applicable; but the words are houses, buildings, and property other than land.'" In the same way here, had the words stopped at hemp, grain, or other material, it is possible that the argument used for the defence would have some force. In our opinion the word "intoxicating," used in the interpretation clause, cannot be confined to its derivative meaning "poisonous. We think that the word must be taken in its popular sense. That cocaine can have intoxicating effects has been amply proved in this case. It is unnecessary to refer to the evidence at length. It will suffice to mention the paper by a well-known acknowledged authority, Dr. Bose, in which he describes all those intoxicating effects. For these reasons we think that the cocaine, the subject of this prosecution is an 'intoxicating drug' within the meaning of the Act. We reverse the acquittal recorded by the Magistrate and record a conviction under Section 43, clause g, of the Abkari Act 5 of 1878; and as this is a test case, we impose merely a nominal fine of one rupee.

LUCKNOW'S HEROES.

THOUGH more than a generation has elapsed since the Indian Mutiny, the name of Lucknow and the memories it evokes still send a thrill through every British heart. The survivors of that glorious defence are an ever-dwindling band, but each year they foregather to commemorate that brilliant page in our history, when, despite overwhelming odds and the utmost hardships and privations, "ever upon the topmost roof the banner of England flew." The Relief Column survivors meet on September 25, while the survivors of the garrison select for their annual dinner a date early in June, this year's gathering being held on June 3 at the Holborn Restaurant, Major-General H. Cook presided, and the members of the garrison present were Major-General J. Ruggles, Lieutenant-General J. May, Colonel J. Bonham, R. A., Sir J. Fayrer, Surgeon-Major H. M. Greenhow, and Mr. R. A. Fayrer, the Rev. R. Arnold Edgell, and Mr. J. W. Parry, the last three of whom were children at the time of the siege. The members of the Relieving Force who attended the dinner were General Sir G. Digby Barker, Colonel W. A. Battine, and Captain Jones Parry, while the guests included Mr. G. W. Forrest (the official historian of the Mutiny), and Mr. H. K. MacFee. The loyal toasts having been cordially honoured,

The Chairman gave the toast of "Our Departed Comrades," whose gallant deeds, he said, were a priceless possession of the British people. He alluded with regret to the steady diminution in the number of survivors of Lucknow, and mentioned that among those who had passed away since their last dinner were Colonel Fletcher, Colonel Cubitt, and Mr. Willock.

The toast was drunk in solemn silence, the company upstanding.

The Chairman then proposed the health of "The Relieving Forces" and paid a warm tribute of admiration to their determination, courage, and endurance of hardships.

The toast was acknowledged by Sir G. Barker,

Sir J. Fayrer called on the company to pledge their gallant native camrades, but for whose assistance they themselves would not have been there that evening. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the memory of those brave soldiers, who lived for them, served for them, fought for them, and died for them, would ever be held in honoured remembrance as long as the memory of Lucknow itself endured. (Cheers.)

The toast was honoured upstanding, and Colonel Battine then gave the health of "The Original Garrison," the Chairman responding. The healths of The "Ladies of the Garrison," proposed by Surgeon-Major Greenhow; "The Guests," given by the Chairman and acknowledged by Mr. Forrest; "The Chairman," proposed by Captain Jones Parry, concluded the proceedings.—"Morning Post."

BURMA BEANS.

A WARNING.

A RECENT report of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute deals with samples of the Pegya, the origin and growth of the export of which from Burma last year have been the most striking feature of the trade of this province for many years past. The beans are slightly pink or light brown in colour with purple patches, are kidney-shaped, and possess a well-marked white hilum. In general appearance they closely resemble the Mauritius samples of Phaseolus lunatus, which have also been reported on by the Scientific Department, and have been shown to contain, amongst other substances, prussic acid. The Burma beans on chemical examination were found to contain a small quantity of prussic acid. It is a matter of some difficulty to estimate accurately small quantities of this acid, but by working with sufficiently large quantities of the beans, it was found that the average yield of prussic acid was about ·004 per cent., or a very small fraction of the quantity found in the Mauritius bean. It is impossible to say, the report writes, without an extensive series of feeding trials, whether such a small amount of cyanogenetic glucoside as would produce this quantity of hydrocinic acid would exert any toxic action on animals fed for long periods on meal prepared from these beans. "But having regard to the fact that the Rangoon or Pegya beans are probably the product of Phaseolus lunatus or some closely related plant, and that the beans of the former may contain a sufficient quantity of cyanogenetic glucoside to produce ·11 per cent of hydrocyanic acid, it seems inadvisable to encourage the inportation of this material for cattle food, even although it should be shown by feeding trials that some of the present importations are harmless, and advice to this effect has been given to the firms concerned. It is, of course, possible that a method of manufacturing the beans into a harmless feeding stuff may be devised." Burma beans are, therefore, officially classified as "poisonous," a fact which, for the present at least, will do much to check the export.

Writing generally on poisonous fodders, plant and food grains, the report says that the investigation has brought to light the remarkable fact that many of these at certain stages of growth contain a constituent furnishing prussic acid, and that where this appears in the young plant it disappears as maturity is reached.

THE SHWE DAGON PAGODA.

THE RE-GILDING.

THE 7th instant was a gala day for the Burmese who flocked in thousands to witness the unvailing of the upper portion of the Pagoda, which has been re-gilded. The ceremony was performed, in an entirely unofficial capacity, of course, by Sir H. Thirkell White, who arrived at nine o'clock and was received by the trustees of the Pagoda, who conducted him to a platform where a small gold pagoda about two feet high and studded with rubies, diamonds and sapphires was resting on a massive silver Burmese carved stand. This pagoda was hollow and on being opened there was disclosed another pure gold miniature pagoda, resting on a beautifully cased gold vase. This miniature pagoda also came to pieces and contained a nugget of pure gold plates used in regilding the Shwe Dagon. Hitherto gold-leaf used to be employed, and the Pagoda had to be re-gilded every second or third year at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs; but it is believed a repetition of the present work will not be necessary for many years. Two of the trustees, Maung Po Aung and Maung Po Tha, then each read an address and the signal was given to the men on top of the Pagoda, and Sir H. Thirkall White pulled a handle which was connected by wire with the calico frame on the hti, and the frame then fell apart and disclosed to view the massive pinnacle of gold The people broke out in cheers and the Band of the King's Regiment played the Burmese National Anthem and this closed the proceeding. It has taken over 140 viss of gold leaf for the re-gilding, the cost being between Rs. 7 and 8 lakhs.

The day being fine the roads leading to the Pagoda, were thronged with gaily dressed Burmese, thousands of whom came from the Districts throughout Burma, and it took some time before one was able to climb the stairs leading to the platform. Pwes, processions and other amusements were carried on throughout the day Large numbers of Europeans, says the Rangoon Gazette, were also present at the ceremony.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

THE Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, on the 2nd June 1903, writes, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras Revenue Department:—I am directed to acknowledge, the receipt of your letter No. 1141, dated the 9th May 1903, regarding the rates of additional and special duties to be charged on imports of sugar in respect of which no certificate of origin is produced as required by the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 4139-S, R, dated the 14th August 1902. Under rule 3 (3) of those rules, sugar in respect of which no certificate of origin has been produced and which is consequently detained by the Customs Collector, may be cleared by the owner on payment of additional or special duty at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf. In reply I am to say that for the purposes of that sub-rule duty should be assessed at the highest rates leviable on any sugar imported into India, i.e., for the present at the rates leviable on sugar imported from the Argentine Republic. If, however, the Chief Customs authority has reasonable grounds for believing that the sugar is the product of any particular country, he should exercise the discretion allowed to him under rule 4 and assess the duty at the rates payable on sugar imported into India from that country.

The Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, on the 28th May 1903, writes to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Burma:—The Government of India have been pleased to decide that in future when any article, on first importation into British India, has been passed free of duty as forming part of a passenger's baggage under section 24 of the Sea Customs Act, is exported, and is subsequently again imported into British India, it shall be passed free of duty, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied—(1) that the same article was exported, without payment of drawback, from British India not more than two years previous to the date of re-import, and (2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col G S A Ranking I M S, B
Major W L Maxwell, 10th B Lancers
Major W J Bythell, B
Major G O Roos Keppel, B
Major C H Bedford, I M S, B
Capt S D'A Crookshank, B
Capt W W Clemesha, I M S, B
Capt A Leventon, I M S, B
Capt B O Roe, B
Mr W H Cobb, B Cov
Mr H J Bell, B Cov
Mr E H Kealy, B Cov
Mr H S Forrest, B Cov
Mr C A Mumford, B Cov
Mr P J Fagan, B Cov
Mr M P W Schembry, B
Mr J W Kemp, B
Mr R Campbell, B
Mr J Harford, B
Mr R O Lees, B
Mr W J A Bird, B
Mr E P O'Connor, B
Mr R S F Macrae, B
Mr C C S Clark, B
Mr C H Le Marchand, B
Mr A Newmarch, B
Mr E B Cotterell, M Cov
Mr B McMaster, M
Major W G Hatherell, 22nd Bo I
Major C G Carnegy, 21st Bo I
Sir E C Cox, Bo
Mr F Gleadow, Bo
Mr F G Selby, Bo
Mr J R Tickell, Bo
Mr J K Williams, Bo
Lieut Col W A D'O O'Malley, 1st P Cov
Lieut Col J G Ramsay, 24th P I
Major W Giles, 20th P I
Lieut G E H Wilson, 34th P Pioneers
Lieut GRA J Trotter, 2nd P I
Lieut H R A Hunt, 25th P I
Lieut Col M A Kerr, 41th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut Col K C Sanjana, I M S
Major R B Russell, R E
Capt E F Hood, 7th Rajpoots
Capt C G Robson, 10th Jats
Capt T A F R Oldfield, I A
Commander G S Hewett, R I M
Commander W Aves, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W H Grey, I M S, B, 3 mo furl
Major D T Lane, I M S, B, 5 mo M C
Mr R A Evers, B, 2 mo extra-ordinary leave
Mr C G Evers, B, 4 mo extra-ordinary leave
Mr F W A Prideaux, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H W Morrison, B, 4 mo M C
Mr RSM Curran, B, 6 mo MC
Mr T Vaughan, B, 5 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Major W G H Stirling, 2nd M I, 3 mo M C
Mr J K Williams, Bo, special leave for 3 mo and 17 days in continuation of privilege leave
Capt W S Eardley-Howard, 29th P I, 4 mo M C
Major C T Bell, R A, till June 30, 1903.
Capt F S Widdicombe, I A, 3 mo M C
Lieut H E Weekes, West India Regt, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J Garvie, I M S, B
Mr G A Davis, B
Lieut Col D S Lewis, 23rd M I
Major H St G Thomas, 9th M I
Lieut J D Stirling D S O 4th P I
Lieut L J M Deas, I M S

TERRIBLE FIRE AT ETON COLLEGE.

TWO BOYS SUFFOCATED.

A MASTER'S HOUSE DESTROYED.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Eton College in the early hours of Monday morning June 1, whereby two of the boys were suffocated.

The fire occurred at Mr. Kindersley's house—one of the old houses on Baldwin's Shore. At four o'clock a policeman heard screams for help and found flames issuing from the roof.

The alarm was given, and the Eton College, Windsor, Slough, and 1st Scots Guards Brigades were soon on the spot.

The boys commenced to scramble from the windows, a large creeper in front of the house helping them. Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley and their children got safely out.

When the roll was called two boys, J. K. Horne, and L. G. Lawson, were missing. It was found that they had been suffocated. One of them had been seen at an upper window, which was barred. He struggled to break the bars, and then fell back unconscious.

Mr. Kindersley was injured in his attempt to rescue the boys.

J. K. Horne, who lost his life, is son of Major Horne, of the Highland L.I., and resides in Edinburgh. Mr. Kindersley, the master, completely broke down. He knew the lad had not been rescued. The firemen discovered him underneath the window in his nightdress.

The other lad, Lawson, who resides in London, was in one of the dormitories at the back of the house, and it was not until the roll was called that he was missed. The doctors say he was suffocated in bed. He was found in the ruins on the ground floor, having fallen from his bed to the floor below, where he was dug out. The body was frightfully charred.

Everything was lost, and the house was completely wrecked. The servants escaped by jumping from the windows to mattresses on the pavement, two of them being caught by Mr. Kindersley as they fell.

Windsor Post Office was besieged by hundreds of boys sending assuring messages home to their parents, and thousands of people gathered in the vicinity of the fire. The bars in front of the bedroom windows, designed for protection, proved serious obstacles in the way of the boys when they tried to get out of the burning building. But for them Horne might have been saved.

The flames were noticed issuing from the building shortly after four o'clock by a Scots Guards sentry on the north terrace of Windsor Castle. He immediately communicated with his officer in charge, and a man was sent off at once to the town to give the alarm to the Windsor Fire Brigade and the regimental fire brigade.

Both the victims were fourteen years of age. There were thirty-three boys in the house at the time of the outbreak.

The King and Queen are greatly concerned about the disaster at Eton College, and His Majesty, who was early apprised of the sad occurrence, quickly sent to the headmaster to ascertain the full details. The Prince of Wales has also sent a messenger to gather full particular from headquarters.

STORY AT THE INQUEST.

JURY'S VERDICT AND RIDER.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of James Kenneth Horne and Frank Harry Reginald Lawson, was opened by the coroner for South Bucks, in the college choir classroom.

Mr. Kindersley, who was the first witness, entered the court room limping and leaning on a stick. He was examined for the purpose of giving evidence of identification. Mr. Kindersley deposed to being an assistant master at the College, and stated that he resided in one of the houses named Baldwin's End. Included in his charge were the pupils Horne and Lawson. He had no doubt as to the indentity of the bodies, as they were the only boys missing. The witness said that the father of Horne was named Edward William Horne, a major of the 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

Mr. Kindersley said he was aroused shortly before four o'clock by a maidservant screaming. He got up and went to his bedroom door. The staircase leading to the boys' quarters was filled with smoke. He tried to make his way to the boys' room, but could not get through the smoke. Thinking he would be of most use outside, he went to the back and got out through a window, and then made his way round into the front of the house again.

THE BARS AT HORNE'S WINDOW.

In reply to the coroner, Mr. Kindersley said there were iron bars at this window, which would prevent a boy escaping. The witness said he found it difficult to ascertain whether all the boys were out. One boy said that Horne was in and another that he was out. The witness sent for a ladder from the brewer's yard and climbed up to Horne's window to see if he was in his room, but he could see nothing inside the window because of the dense volumes of smoke. He halloed to the boy, but received no answer. The window was open, but it was not possible for a boy to get through the bars, which were fixed on the outside. Some other windows had bars, but they were not strong. All the windows were not barred. He believed that Horne's window was the only one in the old part of the house that had bars.

The Coroner: Could you see the bed?

Mr. Kindersley replied: "Only for a moment," adding that he felt certain that no body was on it. Continuing, the witness said he struggled to break the bars, but was only able to bend them. He felt inside the window, but could find nothing, and began to think that the boy who said he saw Horne was right. At that time he did not know that Lawson was missing.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE MYSTERY.

The house was lit throughout with electric light, and in parts of the house gas was also fitted. He could give no idea as to how the fire originated. He sat up late on Sunday night, and at a quarter to one o'clock on Monday morning he turned down a gas jet on the bottom floor and also one on the upper floor, leaving them both low in case any boy wished to leave his room at night.

The Coronor: Was it possible for the gas to come in contact with anything?—I think not.

The Coroner: It was safe, in your opinion?—Yes.

The Coroner: With regard to the electric current, is that switched off?—It is switched off from the boys' rooms, but not the rest of the house. It is my duty to switch it off, but my wife generally does it. The witness added that he had not the slightest doubt she did so on Sunday night.

Continuing Mr. Kindersley explained that wanting a book for next day's school, and which he could not find, he came downstairs to look for it at five minutes to one. He turned on the electric light from a switch near the door. This switch was very stiff to turn, and he did not know if anything was dislodged by the pressure that had to be exercised. The witness went on to say that the fire was fiercest when he awoke.

The Coroner: Is the house of wood? Witness: The inside has a very great deal of lath and plaster, but I have not examined it. There is not much wood in the inside walls.

The Coroner: You cannot have examined it.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Mr. Kindersley said he was told that the fire burnt until half-past seven. He had no watch and did not observe the time.

The Coroner: Are you aware if anything has been said about these old houses? The witness: I don't know what you mean.

The Coroner: Well, as to their stability. The witness: No.

The Coroner: Are you aware if they have ever been condemned by anyone? The witness: I am not aware of it. No parents of boys have ever complained.

The Coroner: Do your boys smoke? The witness: I have never detected it.

The Coroner: Have you had any expert over the premises? The witness: No.

The Corner: Can you make any suggestion as to the cause of the fire? The witness: I have explained that I know nothing of electricity. I don't know if, in switching the current on, it went up the house.

By the Foreman: With reference to the gas jet, it would be dangerous if it was turned on full.

By a juror: He had condemned the bars and had resolved that they should be removed before the winter fires were commenced again. He was sorry it was done before. Would to God (said the witness) I had had it done before.

The Coroner: Why should they be there? The witness: Inherited them from my predecessors. There is balcony outside, and they might have been put there to prevent communication.

By Mr. Durant: When he switched on the light it went up all right, and went out when he switched it off.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from suffocation, but no evidence to show how the fire arose. They added a recommendation that the college house should be electrically connected with the fire station, but disagreed as to a rider recommending the removal of iron bars from the windows.

SIR EYRE M. SHAW ON WINDOW BARS.

Sir Eyre M. Shaw has been telling a "Telegraph" representative that he is strongly opposed to the system of barring windows. Buildings containing large numbers of persons should be furnished with all possible means of escape. At well-known intervals in walls there should be doors or gates, or partitions so arranged that in the event of an alarm they could be easily broken through.

Some buildings have of necessity to be provided with barred windows. In the case of the Feltham Infirmary, under the control of the London County Council, no boy can escape from the window, but in the event of fire all the boys could escape by the staircases.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME IN BRIEF.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

WHEN THE APPEAL TO CÆSAR WILL BE MADE.

FROM a collation of the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain the following points on which Mr. Chamberlain's scheme hinges may be gathered :—

(1) We must pay for imports of the food and raw material we require by exports, and since all civilised countries are doing their best to shut out our manufactures and make themselves self-sufficing, the day is not far distant when payment will have to be made on "onerous terms," especially when the indebtedness of foreign countries to us for Government and railway loans, etc., is discharged. If the Empire is to be in a position to vie with the prosperity of the United States, it also must be self-sufficing (Mr. Balfour).

(2) At present we have no weapon with which we can defend ourselves of the Colonies against such retaliation as Germany is now attempting against Canada. Preferential duties in favour of the Colonies, or in our favour from the Colonies, or against foreign countries is the only form of weapon available. (Both Statesmen.)

(3) If we are to give the Colonies an advantage, the duties against the foreigner must be imposed on those articles which the Colonies do or can produce for export. Those articles are either the raw material for manufacturers or foodstuffs. It would be inexpedient to tax raw material, on general grounds, and also on account of the rebate which would have to be given on re-export of the material after manufacture (Mr. Chamberlain), therefore the basis of preferential trade must be a tax on food. (Both Statesmen.)

(4) Granted that the price of food would be raised by the imposition of duties, the balance would be more than redressed by the increase in wages brought about by the constant and increasing market for our manufactures in the Colonies. There would, also, be a large fund available from the proceeds of the duties which will not be required for the purposes of normal expenditure. Three-fourths of this will be contributed by the poorer, and one-fourth by the richer classes. It is proposed that the whole of this shall be ear-marked for Old Age Pensions and other social reforms. (Mr. Chamberlain.)

(5) Although the intention of the proposed tax is not protective, yet, incidentally, it may have a protective effect in favour of agriculture. This, however, would not be "an unmixed evil." (Mr. Chamberlain.)

(6) Before definite proposals can be made, the country must pronounce in favour of the principle, for duties on food can only be introduced as part of a "great national policy." There will, therefore, be no attempt to deal practically with the question before the next General Election. (Mr. Balfour.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN EARNEST.

"I HAVE BURNT MY BOATS."

"I have burnt my boats," humorously remarked Mr. Chamberlain after his speech, meaning that he had taken the plunge. He came to the House quite unprepared for the debate that arose, without a single note, and when he got on his feet his intention, it is said, was simply to remove some misunderstandings, but the eagerness of the members and the keen interest that developed led him into stating the proposals he had in his mind.

Owing to the fact that after the House rose the majority of members hurried out of town for the holiday, the views of legislators on the important matters raised by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were not easily obtainable on Friday. Judging, however, by a few interviews a "St. James's Budget" representative had with those that remain in town there is a disinclination amongst members to express opinions, until they have given further consideration to the question. It was agreed alike by Unionists and Liberals that Mr. Chamberlain stated the issue in general very clearly. Some who were inclined to treat the question rather lightly after the Colonial Secretary's speech at Birmingham have come to recognise that Mr. Chamberlain is in earnest and that the matters he dealt with demand the closest and most serious consideration of the country at large.

The deep impression which the weighty words of the Premier and Mr. Chamberlain have made is not confined to any one section of the community. Everywhere the speeches are topics of conversation. The interpretations of the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain differ with the speakers. Some call it the policy of reciprocity, others protection, while the Radicals add to the latter definition the cry of the abolition of the free breakfast table. One thing is evident, the debate has stimulated interest in the question and aroused a discussion that promises to grow.

PROBABLE DATE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

The feeling generally expressed by the Conservatives and Unionists is that the questions which Mr. Chamberlain has raised cannot be settled hurriedly. The country has been used to a Free Trade policy, and the incidences of tariff are not sufficiently understood to enable the people as a whole to judge without fuller information the probable effect of the change. The decision, therefore, to give the country time to consider the subject in all its bearings, and the opportunity to vote upon it is welcomed. There is a good deal of talk of an early dissolution. No encouragement, however, is given to this idea in official quarters, where a representative of the "St. James's Budget" learned that the Government have no intention at present of going to the country before the autumn of 1904, and perhaps not till the spring of 1905. It is felt that ample time is needed for the people to grasp fully the issues which they will have to settle. In the clubs much also is heard of differences amongst Cabinet Ministers, and the probability of a number, of Liberal Unionists seceding from the party. On the latter point a distinguished Liberal Unionist said: "It is rather early to talk about what is likely to happen, but a split between the two sections of the great Unionist Party is the most unlikely development that I can conceive. If it were a question as between Free Trade and Protection, I could understand it, but the alternatives as I see them are Free Trade old style and Free Trade new style, the latter taking into account the changed conditions."

The Labour leaders think that if the Government go to the country with the issue which is contained in Mr. Chamberlain's proposals they will be defeated, because they believe that the working classes will go right against them. Mr. R. Bell, M. P., in an interview, said the question was likely to help forward the movement for putting as many Labour candidates into the constituencies as possible.

ATTITUDE OF THE CITY.

Mr. Chamberlain has provided the Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce which is to be held at Montreal in August with a theme for discussion. There is a belief in commercial circles in London that the knowledge that the Congress was to meet partly decided the Colonial Secretary to raise the question at the present time. He was invited to visit Canada and to address the congress some months ago. He asked that he might be excused [illegible] that time from giving a definite reply, promising a[illegible]sider the matter with a view to complying to co[illegible]quest if possible. Then came his speech with the [illegible], and in conversation with a leading at Birmingha[illegible] the Chambers, he stated that he member of one of [illegible] would not be able to attend the was afraid that he wo[illegible] he had given the con- congress, but he hoped tha[illegible] The promoters of gress something to dwell upon. [illegible]ved a message the congress have also rece[illegible] of Mr. Cham to the same effect with an expression [illegible]ble to dis- berlain's hope that the congress may be a[illegible] be n cuss the matter. Arrangements have alread[illegible] made to this end, and an important debate is [illegible]pected. The congress will probably be the most representative gathering of commercial men from all parts of the Empire that has ever met. Delegates will be present from every quarter of the globe. From the United Kingdom alone over three hundred representatives of chambers will attend. The congress also marks a new departure. It will be the first time that the British chambers have held a meeting outside Great Britain and Ireland with the exception of occasional gatherings in Paris, and the idea is to be developed. It is proposed to hold every alternate annual meeting in the Colonies, the intervening congresses to take place in London.

It is being recalled in the City that Mr. Chamberlain said pretty much the same thing with regard to the necessity at no very distant date of a revisal of our trade policy at a Chamber of Commerce congress held at Fishmongers' Hall four years ago. The situation in South Africa, however, had begun to engage the serious attention of the nation and the subject did not receive the consideration it might otherwise have done. Therefore the pronouncement which has roused the country in such a remarkable way comes upon the City with all the freshness of a new proposal. In its general aspect the scheme appeals to commercial men, but opinions differ widely regarding details. They interpret Mr. Chamberlain's speech in a much more liberal way than seems to be generally done. They set aside the idea that a tax on food is the only change that is contemplated in our fiscal policy, and in this respect they think that Mr. Chamberlain did his scheme an injustice because the feeling will get abroad that food will have to bear the whole burden. In order to have "the retaliating weapon" for which Mr. Chamberlain pleaded it will be necessary, they point out, to have a mandate that shall include manufactured goods. As, one supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy put it, "The country wants to be in a position to say to Germany, 'You must allow our woollen goods to enter on more reasonable terms, otherwise we shall have to differentiate against your woollen goods. At the present time Germany laughs at us when we suggest a lowering of her tariff on any article, and retorts that we have nothing to offer them different from any other country. The imposition of a duty of, say, 2 per cent, would make all the difference in the world as regards the attitude of countries at present squeezing us, and it would be insufficient to affect materially prices to the consumer."

The real feeling of the City will not be made known until the scheme has been submitted, worked out in every detail. All the different interests will then be better able to judge exactly how it affects them. It is already evident, however, that any scheme that proposes to impose duties will meet with a good deal of opposition, because of London's position as a distributing centre. Merchants who act as agents for foreign firms or who carry on their business by buying in the cheapest market, no matter where it may be, and to whom one-eight or a quarter per cent. is a consideration, will not take kindly to any change which they may think will be to their detriment. On the other hand, the feeling that we have allowed foreign countries to trample upon us too long is very strong, and Mr. Chamberlain may depend upon a large amount of support from the City.

OPINIONS OF CANADIAN STATESMEN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, and Mr. Fielding, Minister of Commerce and Finance, look on Mr. Chamberlain's declaration as a great gain for Canada's policy of preference to Great Britain. They declare (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent at Toronto) they will now hold their hands until Great Britain makes a definite offer, when Canada will give further concessions.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, welcomes the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain. He hopes that foreign grain and flour will be taxed and Colonial products admitted free or at much lower duties.

Lord Strathcona welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and thinks that the proposals will tend to bring the Colonies and the Mother-Country into closer union.

Sir Walter Peace, the Agent-General for Natal, says the people must view the matter from the point of view of a united British Empire, and not from merely insular standpoint.

Mr. Fuller, the Agent-General for Cape Colony while favouring the scheme, thinks that opinion may be divided in the Colony.

A UNITED STATES' INVITATION TO CANADA.

The New York "Evening Post," commenting on the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain, says: "Canadian reciprocity is the one road of saftey and profit now open to us. By quickly closing with the willing statesmen of the Dominion a broad treaty for reciprocal trade we not only could do a good stroke of business for both sides of the border, but should be able to bring the whole idea of intercolonial preferential tariffs to the ground. The reason is that we can offer Canada more than England can. We need the products of the Canadian fields, forests, and mines, and Canada is a great natural market for our manufactures." The "Post" thinks that this scheme would definitely take Canada of Mr. Chamberlain's great plan, and it adds: "But with Canada out that plan would die instanter."

SIR EDMAND BARTON FAVOURS THE PLAN.

Sir Edmand Barton, the Australian Federal Premier, in the course of an interview with Reuter's correspondent, said that, pending the arrival of full reports of the speeches on the fiscal proposals of the Imperial Government, he was confined to general expressions of opinion. He added:—

In my view it is certain that, unless the United Kingdom arms herself with powers to meet by retaliation fiscal attacks by foreigners on the colonies and herself, and is prepared to excercise such power's closer fiscal relations with the Empire in the direction of tariff preference will be difficult, if not impossible: This method of establishing such relations has been characterised, as "artificial" and "unnatural," but if the Empire is viewed as a whole, it is hard to discover the meaning and the justice of such epithets.

I myself (continued Sir E. Barton) am strongly in favour of the adoption of arrangements whereby trade between the various parts of the Empire and the Mother Country would be distinctly favoured and developed, subject to the continued freedom of each self-governing colony with regard to its own fiscal policy. Under such conditions preferential arrangements would not only be more practicable, but would also be a great deal easier to bring about. The accomplishment of such arrangements would be of enormous advantage to the whole Empire.

AUSTRALIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The comments of the Australian Press vary with the predisposition of the newspapers towards either Protection or Free Trade. The "Melbourne Age" observes:—"The Ministerial utterances are the most momentous of last half century, and are a shrewd piece of election tactics based on the supposition that the people of England will become Protectionist." The "Age" reminds Mr. Balfour that the recent corn duty brought in two millions without costing the consumer a penny, and says it feels sure that the nation will proclaim its common-sense by freeing itself from the shackles of fiscal bondage.

The "Adelaide Advertiser" regards the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain as showing that the Government is serious. The journal says: Mr. Chamberlain's aspirations for a self-sufficing Empire are unrealisable without a modification of Free Trade. The fiscal question is inseparable from Imperial consideration, and impossible of solution if the latter are ignored.

The Sydney "Morning Herald" says: The new fiscal scheme is clearly a plunge on the part of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. It should be left severely alone until it is crystallised into some definite and commendable shape. The wool and wheat growers of Australia will no more countenance the proposals than the British Chambers of Commerce or the Liverpool dockers.

MR. SEDDON IN FAVOUR OF TARIFFS.

Mr. Richard Seddon is in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff policy. In a message to the "Daily Express" the New Zealand Premier says:—

The actions, protests, and alarms of those nations who have closed their markets to us and who are now actively invading and waging war on British trade are a sufficient proof that the matters indicated in Mr. Chamberlain's and the British Premier's speeches require immediate attention.

New Zealand is acting on the same lines and supports Canada. Germany's attitude is a blessing in disguise.

The high wages and improved position of the working classes, the profitable investments of capital and the extraordinary increase of industry, trade, and commerce prove that countries can flourish that do not exist under the so-called misnamed free-trade conditions of Great Britain (see Lord Salisbury's speech in South London reported in the "Times," November 5, 1885).

I endorse entirely these views on preferential trade which is a safe chart, and will strengthen the Mother-country and her Colonies, draw them closer together, and bring other nations into line who have raised barriers and closed their markets against Great Britain and her Colonies.

I address my constituents next week, and will deal fully with the situation from the Colonial standpoint.

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEW.

The passage in Lord Salisbury's speech to which Mr. Seddon refers is as follows:—

I want to touch upon another question merely to indicate a similar confusion of matters that have nothing to do with free trade—viz., the question of altering our duties in favour of our Colonies—that is to say, drawing our Colonies nearer to ourselves by abolishing so far as may be the Custom-houses that separate the two. What I demur to is that you should be forbidden from entertaining the idea of differential duties in favour of the Colonies as though it were an economical heresy. To narrow down the internal Custom-houses which separate one province from another has always been looked upon as the first duty and the earliest triumph of free trade. What difference does it make if these Custom-houses happen to stand upon the sea-shore. It would be a happy thing if we could recognise the united Empire by destroying the separation by [illegible]stom houses between its component parts just as Cu[illegible] been destroyed between England and Ireland. it has [illegible]

[illegible]GNIFICANT GERMAN ACTION.

S[illegible] Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain The speeche[illegible] correspondent of the "Times") have (says the Berl[illegible] the German Government to apparently decided [illegible] further surtax on goods refrain from placing any [illegible] The reasons for taking imported from Canada. [illegible] inspired communica- this course are set forth in an [illegible]:—"The trade tion to the "Cologne Gazett[illegible] hitherto been between Germany and Canada has [illegible]tion of our but a small one, and after the introdu[illegible] and can autonomous tariff it will be still smalle[illegible] of our scarcely be of much account. The nature [illegible] us legislation would render it possible [illegible]ada to make the measures we take against Ca[illegible]d more stringent but by so doing we shou[illegible] not achieve any practical object, for the present state of affairs is equivalent to prohibition for Canada; and to take further steps when the trade is already dead seems in this event purposeless. On the other hand, we have to do with a great process of fermentation which is best left to its[illegible]. By adopting more stringent measures against Canada we should assuredly gain nothing, and we might possibly introduce into the economic battle which has now to be fought out between English parties an element which would favour the efforts of th[illegible] who do all they can to place obstacles in the way of foreign exports to the colonies.

"MUST RETALIATE VEHEMENTLY."

Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal programme continues to absorb attention in Berlin. Seldom have the German newspapers reproduced so much English comment before.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" admonishes the German Government to tread carefully, and says it will have to reckon with a new economic policy on the part of England. The journal adds that there can hardly be a doubt that Mr. Chamberlain will obtain a majority for his plans. The fact that England is trending towards moderate protection, continues the "Koelnische," is above all things a proof of the correctness of the modern protectionist theory, such as Germany has adopted. The paper argues that the superiority of certain German industries over the same English industries is simply the result of the German tariff policy.

Herr Bueck, the manager of Central Association of German industries, maintains that, if arguments fail, the German Government must retaliate vehemently against Canada, as Mr. Chamberlain desires to oust German wares from the Colonies.

FEELING IN UNITED STATES.

The American free-trader is disconcerted at finding that his one great argument, England, is likely to be taken out of his mouth (writes the New York correspondent of the "Times"). His most telling point is that, while Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are both arguing for preferential rates, Mr. Ritchie repeals the tax on corn, which alone furnishes a basis for preferential trade.

GERMANY EXPLAINS HER ATTITUDE.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" has published an article dealing exhaustively with the Customs relations between Canada and the German Empire.

In a survey of the history of those relations, the journal points out that as there was differential treatment against Germany in the Canadian market after 1898 as compared with Great Britain and France, the general German Customs rates had to be applied to Canadian imports in the ordinary course, but of its more extended legal powers to impose retaliatory duties or surtaxes the German Government had hitherto made no use whatever as regards Canada, and from 1898 up till now, no Canadian products have ever paid any duty above the rates of the general tariff. Only once, says the paper, in the course of 1899 has the British Government made our position with regard to Canada the subject of official discussion. Thereupon a Note was addressed to the British Government on August 5, 1899, explaining the grounds on which Germany had acted and which have been set forth above, and to this Note the German Government has, up to the present, received no reply.

GREAT BRITAIN'S "FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE."

"At no stage of the question," the journal concludes, "had the German Government any idea of interfering in the matter of the internal relations between Great Britain and her Colonies, but merely gave effect to the provisions of the existing tariff law. On several occasions, however, the British Government laid stress on the fact that British Colonies must be regarded as countries with their own tariff systems, and that it must be reserved for their option to adhere to any agreement made by the Mother Country in commercial and tariff matters or not. It is in accordance with this fundamental principle laid down by the British Government that Germany has treated Canada as a country with a separate tariff system."

"MUST AVOID PROVIDING THE WIND."

The "National Zeitung," in an article, gives as a reason for German's not adopting tariff reprisals against Canada that Germany must avoid providing the "wind to inflate Mr. Chamberlain's sails," as no advantage can accrue to Germany from the strenghtening of Mr. Chamberlain's position.

"AS A RESULT" OF THE TARIFF POLICY.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says:—The hope that the joint High Commission for the settlement of outstanding questions between the United States and Canada would reassemble is again abandoned as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's latest speech on the tariff policy. This is thought in official circles to be responsible for Canada's new attitude towards the United States, the hope held out to Canada of preferential treatment on her imports into Great Britain overbalancing any desire Canadians might have for reciprocity with the United States. It is considered, therefore, that there is no occasion to convene the Commission for the consideration of other and minor subjects.

"TWILIGHT OF FREE TRADE."

The speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr Balfour, indicating the possibility of a new departure in Englands commercial policy, fell like a thunderbolt in Paris—that is to say (remarks the "Times" correspondent) among all those who would be affected by such a change in England's economic traditions. The realisation of the policy indicated in Thursday night's speeches would be considered by them as little short of an economic revolution, the full consequences of which it is impossible to foresee.

In the leading article of the "Temps," entitled "The Twilight of Free Trade," there is this sentence:—

"It is nothing less than a revolution which is being prepared in England. And, as is only fitting in this paradoxical world, it will be the work of the Conservative party."

SIR EDWARD GREY'S BAD DREAM.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals at Oxford on Friday, said he believed that if the country sanctioned their application they would mean in the first place the destruction and ruin of the property of Great Britain and following upon that the break up of the Empire.

SIR W. WALROND CAUTIOUS.

Sir William Walrond, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, addressed his constituents at Tiverton on Tuesday. He said he did not anticipate a general election this or next year. This might be a great disappointment to some of their friends in the country, who were expecting an immediate dissolution. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme, he said he considered it one of the gravest and most momentous problems that this generation had had to solve. No change should be made in our fiscal policy without the utmost caution and thought on part of the Empire. In conclusion, Sir William, who had reduced his words to writing, said: "We should not by an alteration of tariff, benefit the few to the injury of the many.

MR. HALDANE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Haldane speaking at East Linton on Tuesday referred to Mr. Chamberlain's schemes as a great issue. He (Mr Haldane) did not agree that it was only by tariff proposals that the Empire, could be comented. Their Empire rested on a Free Trade basis. Bradford would be ruined with a preferential duty on wool. Canadian steel and timber Indian jute and cotton if taxed would most seriously affect their staple industries. The proposal was not to put a duty on raw material but a food duty that would benefit only certain Colonies, and to placate others that would have to put it of raw materials. Would it not be madness to, geopardise these industries when the population of, say, Lancashire was greater than that of Australia? He could not defend that proposition on economic grounds. It might even mean ruin. It was a leap into the unknown. It would imperil their title to most favoured nation treatment. With no special natural advantage they were increasing in riches under Free Trade. Why risk a change? From the economic point of view the proposal was bad. It was very dubious whether it was of any utility from a political point of view.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GARDEN PARTY.

Mr. Chamberlain has invited members of the West Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association to the number of between six and seven thousand to a garden party at Highbury on Saturday afternoon, 20th inst. The date has been fixed by the right hon. gentlemen himself and it is hoped that his Parliamentary and official duties will enable him to leave London, and that he will deliver an address.

DISSOLUTION TALK PREMATURE.

In spite of the confident predictions of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the "Telegraph" says it is in a position to affirm that there is no ground whatever for anticipating a dissolution of the present Parliament it has run its normal term. Of course, a defeat of the Government on a vital question might precipitate a General Election, but short that very improbable accident there is no likelihood of an early appeal to the country.

OPPOSITION LEADERS WITHDRAW.

The following statement has been issued on behalf of the Opposition leaders:—

"The amendment in the name of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman which had for its object to elicit a disclosure of the fiscal policy his Majesty's Government, having, after the discussion of last Thursday, become unnecessary, will not be proceeded with, and it is not intended that there shall be any Front Bench amendment to the second reading, which stage will furnish the occasion for the fullest general discussion of the policy and conduct of the Government."

ESTIMATES amounting to Rs. 3,54,834 have been prepared for moving a wing of British Infantry out to Mandalay Hill from Fort Dufferin. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 7,11,813 has been [illegible]pared for providing accommodation for the h[illegible]quarters and wing of a battalion of British Infantr[illegible] to be transferred from Mandalay to Maymyo. Both these estimates are now under consideration. The question of providing accommodation for the 8th Gurkhas at Maymyo is also being considered.

THE report of the Patents Secretary on the inventions registered in India during the past year states that the number of applications for protection under the Patents Act made by residents of India was 197, and the number made by non-residents 327. The number of applications made by natives was 53. Of inventions for which protection was sought, 62 were connected with railways, 21 with electrical contrivances, 17 with the manufacture of tea, 13 with the treatment of fibres, 10 with punkah pulling, and 7 with the manufacture of indigo.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIAN CHAPLAINS.

WE publish the following statement, which reaches us from an Indian chaplain:—

Unfortunately the subject of clerical income is only too frequently burked by a specious ideality, which professes to believe that matters of finance should never be discussed with reference to clerical appointments. It is assumed that for a clergyman there should be no such sordid question as that of £. s. d., and that his spiritual office should elevate him far above such sublunary considerations. There is, in fact, a great deal of conventional hypocrisy in this matter of clerical incomes, which only too frequently prevents its full and free discussion. In England, however, during the last two or three years the clergy have thrown aside this false shame, and it is the present policy of the Church to give full publicity to the very unsatisfactory financial condition of her ministers. It may, therefore, be not inexpedient to consider the same question with reference to some of the clergy in India.

In this short article nothing more is attempted than the consideration of the financial condition of chaplains on the Establishment; though whatever may tend to show that their condition is unsatisfactory must apply with still greater force to that of other ministers of religion resident in India.

The chief point that must be borne in mind in comparing the pay of chaplains with officials in other departments is that not only the years of service, but also the age of the individual must be considered. Now no official begins his public service at such an advanced age as the Indian chaplain. Nor can it be replied that his advanced age is a matter for which Government is not responsible, for Government has itself laid down the rules which render this circumstance obligatory. The Secretary of State for India, with whom these appoinments rest, not will appoint anyone as an Indian chaplain unless he has been at least for three years in priests' orders. But by the laws of the Church of England no one can be ordained a priest unless he be at least 24 years old; so that, as a direct consequence of these rules, no one is eligible for appointment as an Anglican chaplain in India on the Ecclesiastical Establishment until he has reached his twenty-seventh year. (a).

But as vacancies occur at intervals of some months, and as candidates have rarely been ordained priests at the minimum age permissible, it frequently happens that a chaplain does not commence his service in India until he has reached his thirty-first or thirty-second year, and in some cases he is even older! It may, however, be assumed that the average age of appointment is about thirty. Government, no doubt, found by experience that younger men were not sufficiently impressed with the responsibility of their position, and that it was expedient to appoint men who had had the advantage of at least four years' training in their ministerial duties rather than to select young priests fresh from the freedom of University life. And it is no doubt a wise measure in that it secures men who have had some experience in parochial work and pastoral duties.

Chaplains are soon placed in positions of isolated responsibility and the sacred nature of their duties is so important, that it is far more expedient in their case than in that of other officials that they should not be too juvenile. But, if Government has found it necessary for the purpose of securing proper efficiency to insist on rules which result in their ecclesiastical officials entering upon their work at the average age of 30, (b) surely Government is bound in equity to take this fact into consideration in fixing the pay and pensions of the Ecclesiastical Department. Medical men have succeeded in forcing Government to make proper allowance for the necessity which compels them to enter upon their official life at a later stage than those in other departments, and nearly every year has seen some fresh concession to their claims. The difficulty with which vacancies were filled rendered these concessions almost obligatory; and it may be urged that, since no such dearth of chaplains has as yet exhibited itself, Government is in no way bound to consider their claims.

Now, in the first place, it is probable that as the effect of the present regulations becomes known, so there will gradually manifest itself among the clergy at home a disinclination towards seeking an Indian appointment, and the Secretary of State for India will find, not indeed any difficulty in getting names to put upon his list, but a diminution in the number of suitable candidates. The quality, not the quantity, will show a marked alteration for the worse. For it must be remembered that an Indian chaplain should be a man of some intellectual ability; certainly such congregations as those of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras require a clergyman of considerable power as a preacher and as an organiser, and probably few congregations in the world contain cleverer intellects than that of Simla. In the Lahore Diocese, out of 28 chaplains, 25 have graduated at some British University and 10 have taken honours, which gives an average of educational attainments above that prevalent in an English diocese, and indeed above that of the professional classes in general. A large number of chaplains have supplemented their university career by a course of study at a theological college, so that the total cost of the education and training of a chaplain is very considerable. His schooling may be estimated at 800l., his university course at 600l., and his subsequent training at a theological college at 150l., or a total cost to the parent of 1550l. It must seem but a poor return to any man of business that an expenditure of 1,550l. capital should result to his son in an income of less than 400l. per annum at the age of 40, and that this should be only realised while resident in India. For to chaplains, as indeed to all other officials of British nationality, residence in India is fraught with many drawbacks; not the least of which is the necessity of saving a considerable amount out of one's income to defray the very heavy expenses of a journey to England and back. To anyone who takes an ordinary amount of leave and furlough these journeys come as a very serious drain on his resources.

This presses with especial severity upon the chaplain for two reasons; first because of the comparative smallness of his salary, and secondly because his late entrance into the service often results in his becoming a married man when he has barely commenced his Indian career. In fact it may be assumed that for a chaplain who together with his family visits England but twice in his first thirteen years in India, there will on the average be an expenditure of not less than 6,000 rs. on such journeys, a heavy charge on a net income of about 70,000 rs., amounting in fact to nearly 8 per cent. per annum. But an appeal to Government must rest not so much on grounds of expediency as on considerations of equity; for it has always been admitted that the payment of clergy should not rest merely on the supply and demand of the clerical market, but on a higher ideal of State policy. And it is quite possible that Government in framing the regulations of 1892 did not notice that, in its desire to obtain greater permanence in the Ecclesiastical establishment, it was placing chaplains in a very unfortunate financial situation.

Now in the scale of pay that governs the Ecclesiastical Establishment there would be little room for complaint if chaplains commenced their service at the same early age as other officials; but the marked inferiority of chaplains in this very important respect has been greatly intensified by the new regulations of 1892. In the days when a clergyman could enter the service at the age of 24, and did frequently enter it at 26, his condition did not compare so invidiously with that of other officials. At 26 his pay was 500 rs. at 36 it was 800 rs., and at about 46 he retired on pension. Whereas the present rules not only postpone his entrance into the service till a much later period, but they also seriously retard his attainment of senior rank and his retirement. Government has in many ways "cribbed, cabined, and confined" the privileges of the Ecclesiastical Department. In every other department officers are allowed to increase their pay by various kinds of allowances—acting allowances, language allowances, city allowances, furniture allowances, sumptuary allowances personal allowances, and special allowances. With reference to the first of these various kinds of emolument, Article 640 enacts that a chaplain's pay is personal, and that a junior chaplain succeeding a senior chaplain is not entitled to any acting allowance; nor indeed is he so entitled when, through the absence of his coadjutor, he is left in total charge of a station that is ordinarily worked by two chaplains. He has of course to try to do the work of two men, and any other department he would receive compensation in the shape of an acting allowance; but, being a chaplain, he is debarred from this privilege. In Sind and in other districts all others except the chaplain receive a local allowance, and in Quetta, though other officials can secure a monthly language allowance, no such increase of pay is possible to the chaplain. He cannot increase his income, like the doctor of a civil station by fees from his patients, or like the Staff Corps officer by holding staff appointments; nor can he, like the military officer or police official, realise 300 rs. per mensem by being placed on duty plague or famine. Yet, though in reality he is the poorest officer in the Indian Service he is in many ways treated as though he were well paid. As, for example, in subscribing to the Pension Fund he is, when a probationary chaplain on 400 rs. per mensem, placed in Class IV., whereas he would seem more properly to belong to Class V.; and in the matter of income-tax he is mulcted, while the Staff Corps officer on a total emolument of an equal or superior amount is exempt.

But perhaps the hardest part of a chaplain's lot compared with that of other officials is to be found in the rules that govern his retirement on pension. Since 1892 he cannot retire (without a medical certificate) till he has served for 20 years in India. This means that, if he takes three years' furlough, he will be fifty-three years old before he is eligible for any pension. Compare this with the Staff Corps, from which an officer can retire without any medical certificate on 250l. per annum at the age of forty, and on 365l. at the age of forty-four! But in this, as in every other respect, chaplains are at a great disadvantage in comparison with other officials. Moreover, "ceteris paribus," the chaplain is probably an older man in respect of health and activity than his military contemporary, because he has a rule endured a far longer period of each year on the plains of India. In theory the rules that govern privilege leave to chaplains are exceedingly good, but in practice they are very bad indeed. For, whereas in theory a chaplain should enjoy one month's holiday after five month's work, in practice he obtains little more than one month in every two years. So, while the military officer enjoys two months in every 12 in the hills, the chaplain obtains one in every 24. Of course, the bishop can grant privilege leave at his discretion, but in many cases he feels it wrong to leave any station, even for so short a period as one month, totally without any religious ministrations; though it is questionable as to how far this view is right or even expedient, inasmuch as it frequently leads to the breakdown in health of the chaplain, and necessitates his leave on medical certificate for a much longer period than the one month's privilege leave, which he was denied. In a hot station like Mooltan the chaplain, in common with all other Englishmen, should be granted one months leave, and the onus of the lack of clerical ministrations should rest on the shoulders of Government who so underman the department that it is impossible to supply the particular vacancy. When he gets more it is nearly always necessitated by sickness, or urgent private affairs. Moreover, such general holidays as those of Christmas and Easter time are impossible for the chaplain nor does he benefit from the closing of the kutcherry or the public offices. The small number of chaplains in each diocese not only leads to paucity of leave, but also involves frequency of transfer; and transfer to all Government servants, who happen to be married, a great cause of financial embarrassments. Few, however, feel, this so acutely as the chaplain, because his pay is so much less than that of most other officials.

In conclusion, though reform is always harder than criticism, it is suggested that there should be the following alteration in the regulations that govern the ecclesiastical department;—

(a) Let probationary chaplains commence their service on 500rs. per mensem.

(b) Let junior chaplains after five years' service receive a salary of 650 rs. per mensem.

(c) Let any senior chaplain of five years' (d) service retire on 200l. per annum without any medical certificate.

(d) Let arrangements be made for securing free passages for chaplains by appointing them to do duty with troops returning to England; and let their wives and children be eligible for concession passage on transports.

(a) In the Church of Scotland he must be seven years at the university and three years engaged in pastoral work.

(b) In the case of a chaplain of the Church of Scotland the average age at appointment is about 23.

(c) Or Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

(d) This means 18 years of service.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR THE RAND.

THE following letter appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—The native labour question in the Transvaal and Rhodesia is at the present time of such paramount importance, and so many valuable letters on the subject have been already published in your columns, that I venture to hope that you will allow me to add to this correspondent another attempt towards the solution of this most difficult problem.

Having had an experience extending over seven years of service in India and three in South Africa, where my work was chiefly connected with the native question, I have had special opportunities of studying that question; and therefore I am very anxious to put forward in a view of the subject, which, as far as I know, has only been slightly touched on hitherto. The present difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of South African native labour for the mines is so generally acknowledged that, in order to restore confidence and prevent capital being driven away from the country, we must find an immediate supply of good, cheap labour. One of the questions we have now to consider is whether we should seek for this labour outside the Empire if it can be procured as easily within its limits. I venture to suggest that if India were called upon to assist South Africa at the present juncture an immediate supply of labour would be forthcoming, which, together with the recruiting now being carried on in South Africa itself, would enable all the existing mines to be worked to their full capacity.

The scheme that I should wish to advocate is that the Government of India should be approached with a view to obtaining its sanction for the recruiting under its supervision of 20,000 labourers annually on a two years' agreement. This would give a grand total of 40,000 additional labourers for as long a period as the Transvaal and Rhodesian mines required them. These Indians would have to be chosen from among the hardier and more muscular of the Indian races, and not from the inferior class which has been brought to Natal.

There are many parts of India where the physique of the native is excellent and equal to that of the average South African native employed in the mines. I allude to the better classes of natives who would require considerable inducement to leave India, and who would not, owing to caste prejudice love of country, &c., ever wish to live permanently in any other than their own country.

The inducement the mines could offer would, I venture to predict, attract a very intelligent and superior class of Indian, and one which has never yet been employed in South Africa.

Briefly, I would suggest the following as the terms on which these Indian labourers would be willing to work in the mines.

The emoluments offered should be on the basis of 36 rupees a month, which is equivalent (taking the rupee at 1s. 4d.) to £2 8s., to be paid every month as follows:—

Five rupees to the native's family during the absence;

Five rupees to himself in the mines.

20 rupees to be allowed to accumulate during the months he is at work, and to be paid to him on his return to India.

Six rupees, the balance, to be expended in procuring the more varied and expensive food this class of labourer is accustomed to, as well as paying to his family the five rupees a month, essential for their maintainance during the time occupied in taking him to and from South Africa.

Thus, if a native worked for two clear years, he would not only have supported his family during the whole period of his absence, besides having earned a fair amount of pocket money to spend on himself, but he would also return to his native land to find 480 rupees to his credit—a sum sufficient, at the usual rate of five rupees a month, to support him and his family for eight years in India, or give him sufficient capital to settle down as a small farmer or tradesman in his native village.

What labourer in any part of the world would not eagerly avail himself of such an opportunity?

One word in favour of the Indian as a labourer—he is very intelligent, highly civilized, and would not hesitate to follow a white man underground. The Public Works of India will bear ample testimony to his skill as a labourer; and as regards the supply, the ever increasing regulation of that country, which is now over 250 millions, will allow for very careful selection.

In order to meet the strong objection amongst a certain class of South Africans to the importation of Asiatic labour, it would be necessary that both the Governments of India and of the Transvaal should agree to the condition stated above that half the native's wages would only be paid to him on his return.

Now what advantage will India derive from supplying 20,000 natives annually to the mines? The result in round figures will mean that each one of these 20,000 natives will be instrumental in bringing into India in gold annually the equivalent of 25 rupees a month, which means in approximate figures a total sum of £400,000 for the first year and a sum of £800,000 in each succeeding year. This should in time add materially to the wealth of that country, and it is thought might secure a considerable saving to the Government in years of famine. It is therefore, clearly almost as important for the Government of India to secure the return of these labourers, as it is to the advantage of South Africa to discourage their settling in that country.

In conclusion, one cannot help feeling that the only reliable way to gauge the many interests involved in a scheme of such magnitude is by a test case, by recruiting in the first place two or three thousand as an experiment.

If the experiment is given every chance, and carefully selected men appointed to carry it out, I am confident it would be a success, and that the Imperial Government would, by giving it their support, earn the gratitude of all concerned.—I remain, etc.

H. G. J. DE LOTBINIERE (late officer in charge, Native Refugee Camps, S.A.)

Church Cottage, Taplow, May 22.

THE critical state of trade in Germany has since 1900 brought about a considerable falling-off in new business in connexion with the forty-five German life insurance companies. Particularly marked was the lapsing of policies in 1901, when 35,479 were not renewed. These policies were for 154 1-2 million marks—that is, nearly £8,0000,00 sterling.

ACCORDING to the forthcoming report of the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund, ten sites for new Wesleyan chapels are held in London, and new ones are being built at Finchley and Waltham Abbey. The Leysian scheme in the City-road is to receive a grant of £9,000. Their income for the past year was £6,129, and grants have been made or promised to the extent of £35,000.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

THE "Times" correspondent writes from Madrid (May 28):—The visit of Prince Henry to this capital and the cruise of the German fleet in Spanish waters, has naturally given rise to much comment, as it took public opinion at first by surprise. Some of these comments have betrayed soreness that King Edward VII, during his recent cruise to the Mediterranean omitted to call in at any Spanish port, and in one case the incidents which occurred at Manila during the Spanish-American war are recalled for the purpose of contrasting the keen sympathy which Germany then displayed towards Spain with the callousness of British policy. The most interesting theory—and my own information partially corroborates it—is that which the Liberal has propounded—namely, that Germany is anxious to secure closer economic relations with Spain than those for which existing treaties provide. M. Hanotaux, in an article in the Petite Gironde which has attracted attention here, passed in rapid review the present confused state of Europe in order to show that in reality the battle now going on is a battle of tariffs, of which international trade is the stake. Between Germany and the Powers of the Triple Alliance the question, he continued, is now under discussion. The political treaty has been renewed without liquidating the economic difficulty. Between Germany and England there is the same struggle on a scale more colossal still. It is a question of the dominion of the sea, and Germany has the petension of winning commercial predominance by a double manœuvre—namely, by reserving her home market while at the same time obtaining from the rival Powers freedom of trade on their own domain. Not for years has Spain offered so tempting an opportunity to the capitalist for exploitation by enterprising companies. Money, exiled in the colonies before the war has now returned home. In Galicia, in Catalonia, and in the ports there are projects of important public works in which it would be easy for foreign capitalists to play their part. The German Consuls in this country are keenly alive to this fact. Their reports dwell on it. The note struck by the Liberal is worth heeding.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITALY.

Vienna, May 29 (Times).—Notwithstanding the regret officially expressed by Admiral Morin to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Rome and by Count Nigra to Count Goluchowski, there is reason to believe that the repeated anti-Austrian demonstrations in Italy have produced in Austro-Hungarian official quarters, an irritation which the tone of reasonable Italian newspapers like the "Perseveranza," the "Popolo Romano," and the "Corriere della Sera" will scarcely suffice to allay. It is felt that the Italian Government ought, in some unmistakable manner, to dissociate itself from the campaign which Ministerial journals, and not alone those of the baser sort, have done much to encourage. A semi-official Note published this morning in the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" clearly formulates this expectation, and declares that the Italian Government cannot be too energetic in disavowing a movement which stands in flagrant contradiction to its alliances and to its own interests.

MAY 31.—It is to-day announced that the intention of the Austrian Government to settle the question of Universities for Italian-speaking Austrians has by no means been abandoned, and that the proposed Italian faculty of jurisprudence may possibly be instituted in Vienna, while a commercial high school with philosophical and juridical lectures will probably be established at Trieste. The execution of some such plan as this would be a statesmanlike act, not only as a concession to Italian culture and traditions within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, but as a means of strengthening the hands of those reasonable and prudent elements in Italy which comprehend the value of the Austrian alliance and seek to promote among their contrymen a clearer insight into the realities of the situation.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Rome on May 31:—Meetings of students with reference to the incident of Innsbruck University were held yesterday in Rome, Florence, Perugia, Naples, and Messina. Owing to the precautions taken by authorities there was no repetition of anti-Austrian demonstrations made elsewhere during last week. In Rome Signor Nasi, Minister of Public Instruction, having prohibited the use of the University for the purpose, a meeting was held in the botanic garden, and Irredentist resolutions were passed by the assembled students the publication of which in last night's "Tribuna" does little credit to the common-sense of the semi-official journal.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on June:—The rumours of the impending resignation of Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador at the Austro-Hungarian Court, which have been circulating here and in Italy for some time past, are fortunately devoid of immediate foundation. It is no secret that policy hinted at rather than followed by the Italian Government since the formation of the Zanardelli-Giolitti-Prinetti Cabinet has at times rendered Count Nigra's position one of great difficulty, and has induced him more than once to offer to make way for a younger diplomatist, presumably less committed than himself to a policy of friendly and faithful observance of the spirit of the Triple Alliance. That the Italian Government should not have taken upon itself the responsibility of accepting Count Nigra's resignation and of squandering the capital of sympathy and esteem which he has accumulated during his long residence at Vienna is, perhaps, a sign that it appreciated the advantage of possessing a representative qualified by his personal characteristics to act as an alkali to acid distilled on both sides of the Austro-Italian frontiers. It is now stated on good authority that the new Italian Foreign Minister, Admiral, Morin, has not only accepted Count Nigra's resignation, but has written requesting him to remain at his post at least for some months to come.

The wisdom of this request is exemplified by the unpleasant situation resulting from the intemperate anti-Austrian demostrations, which continue to be reported from various parts of Italy. The Italains have many grievances—some real, some sentimental—against Austria, but nothing has recently occurred to explain or justify such an anti-Austrian fermentation as that now existing in Italy. The country has been allowed to get out of hand by Signor Zanardelli, just as it got out of hand after the advent of the Left in 1876, and there is to-day no Crispi to recall his countrymen to the observance of international propriety.

Rome. June 2 (Reuter).—In Rome the students have been demonstrating, and the Academic Council has closed the University until further notice. At Palermo the students tried to make a hostile demonstration in front of the Austrian Consulate, but were prevented by the police. A serious demonstration, also accompanied by the usual cries, is reported from Messina. At Catania 2,000 students made a demonstration, as, at Messina, their efforts to reach the Consulate were frustrated by the police. At Turin the audience at the Teatro Alfieri made a great Irredentiast demonstration, cheering loudly the playing of Italian national airs. Similar demonstrations are reported from Pisa, Ancona, Aquila, Girgenti, and Lucca.

June 3.—Replying to the observations of certain Austrian newspapers, the "Messagero" to-day declares that the Anti-Austrian demonstrations which have been taking place in Italy during the last fortnight are merely an answer to the obstinate hostility displayed by Austrians to all Italian sentiment. This agitation, proceeds the journal, has been sought by our neighbours and allies. Moreover, despite protestations of friendship, exchanged at fixed periods in diplomatic spheres, despite treaties of alliance, there has never existed between the two countries either between their Governments or their peoples, that thorough cordiality of relations which is worth more than all treaty clauses, however skilfully thought out.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

A Reuter telegram is published from Antwerp (June 3):—The "Matin" publishes an interview with Baron van Eetvelde, Secretary of the Congo Free State in regard to the Convention concluded with Great Britain on May 12, 1894, according a double lease to the State, the first, a permanent one, conceding the Bahr-el-Ghazal to Leopold II. and his successors, the second a temporary one, conceding the Lado enclave to his Majesty. After recounting at length, but without comment the history of these regions, Baron van Eetvelde declares:—

"We ask for the carrying out of the Convention. We are ready being absolutely sure of the right on our side and our good faith being absolute, to submit the question to arbitration. We have proposed this, and we persist in it, but hitherto the British Government has not accepted the proposal. However, to show our conciliatory spirit, we shall be disposed to conclude a new arrangement taking into account the really new situation brought about in the Soudan in consequence of the fall of Khartoum. Accordingly, unless, indeed there is no longer any right but that of the strongest, the Convention of 1894, the work of Great Britain and the Congo Free State, so long as it has not been modified by common agreement between the two parties, remains the pledge of the loyal execution of their engagements."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

FOUNDED ON TUNNELS.

WE need hardly be reminded that while Nature abhors a vacuum she is hardy more tolerant of a hollow. If such a reminder were wanted, the precarious position of Motherwell, the Lanarkshire town which is threatened with wholesale subsidences into the mines by which it is underlaid, would suffice. With its tilting foundations, cracked walls, and crazy roofs, this hive of industry is experiencing ills similar to those which have overtaken other centres which have drawn heavily upon their foundations and made return insufficient to compensate for the void created. Most of us are familiar with districts in which coal is mined beneath the streets of the town itself, and are accustomed to the sight of buildings bound, girdered and stayed, which look as though they had undergone the effects of a mild earthquake shock. Wigan, with its tunnels running in all directions beneath the public thoroughfare, beginning, they say, where no man knows, and ending as indefinitely, is one example to afford food for reflection.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE COAL MINES.

Experience proves that it is not from that portion of a coalpit in which men are regularly working that danger is to be apprehended; as a rule it arises from the old-time galleries for which the men of a forgotten generation hewed the coal. Such a case was that at Skelmersdale. Workings whose existence had been forgotten, collapsed, and broke the bank of a river running above. The flood, pouring into the ancient galleries, destroyed all the enfeebled supports in other parts, and in a dozen hours the colliery which had employed a thousand workmen the day before was a ruin. Skelmersdale is not the only place in which the runs of the old-time coal-winner are forgotten. Nottingham has a colliery suburb wearing the queerest look with its iron-bound premises which subterranean shiftings have unsettled. And some Black Country and Yorkshire and Derbyshire villages look as if their premises were about to emulate high divers.

ENGOLAND'S SALT-CELLAR.

But it is not the coal miner alone whose work is inimical to the safety of those above. In Northwich, the centre of Cheshire's great salt-fields, exists a city below a city. The under one is the safer abiding place. The town is 'built upon salt, lives by salt, and perhaps will some day come to be absorbed in salt. Water flows into the spaces mined becomes charged with salt, is drawn off as brine to be evaporated—and down goes anything that may be resting upon the surface above. In this manner houses, offices, warehouses, and all sorts and conditions of buildings, take their departure from the light of day. Not very long ago the local authorities undertook the task of raising the High—street of the town, with all its buildings, three and a half feet, to compensate for the drop of four feet six inches which it had sustained. The work was well and cheerfully done, and those engaged wondered at the concern evinced over the announcement that San Francisco, in parts, is sinking at the rate of two inches a year.

AN ISLAND FERRY BOAT.

Probably the man in the street will confess to surprise when he is reminded that in scenes with which he is familiar are marvels not less striking than those which come to hand from oceans and continents of which he has no first-hand knowledge. In our own Lake District, for example, we have floating islands not less mysterious than distant seas possess. Lovely Derwentwater numbers one of these among its enchantments. Hard by Lodore Falls it lies. Its travels are restricted to alternations between the bottom of the lake and the surface. When moved to retirement it sinks and remains in watery seclusion for periods which vary from a few months to as long as seven or eight years. Its existence above or below water appears to be determined by the presence within the island of gases whose quantity governs its buoyancy A lesser known Cumberland Lake, Esthwaite, boasts a not less puzzling but more amenable island. This has served as ferry to conduct as many as fifteen persons at a time across the bosom of the water upon which it rides.

HIDE AND SEEK.

In none of her varying moods is Nature more mysterious than when she plays at hide and seek with man. Her feats of legerdemain have recently included a changing of the course of the Missouri River, an event which had particular interest for those who know Grange-over-Sands, where the river Kent was swished out of its normal bed one night, left to run for a number of years upon a quite different course, and then suddenly re-transferred to its old route. The creation and destruction of islands is one of the favourite pastimes of the forces of Nature. In the South Sea are islands which appear and disappear periodically. Falcon Island, after remaining fixed for fifteen years, suddenly returned to the depths from which it had sprung. Mekong, the chief river of the Siam peninsula, is a breeding ground for these unstable abodes. One of these which had been cultivated, and supported groves of huge trees, disappeared recently from near Kumpharphi, in company with a number of others which were found placidly floating down the river. More recently still we have heard of the entire surface of the island of Guam, in the Ladrones Archipelago, being raised six inches.

FEATHERED OUTLAWS.

It causes somewhat of a pang to the townsman to whom the birds are dear, to learn that his cheery little friend the house sparow has been outlawed by the Board of Agriculture, and the task of exterminating the species in these islands commenced by the agriculturist. Those who are conducting the crusade know more of the ills they endure than those which they may be courting. No living thing is sacred to the sparrow. He eats grain, fruit, flower buds, snips of the tenderest shoots of green herbage, gleans from cherry and plum tree before the harvest is ripe, and is generally a terribly destructive little fellow. So, at the benest of the Board of Agricultre, the fruit growers and farmers, pioneered by Cambridgeshire, where, 6d, per dozen for old birds, 2d. per dozen for young ones, and 1d. per dozen for eggs are the rates established, are taking concerted action to wipe out the feathered pests by whom they are so unblushingly pillaged.

THE CULPRITS' DEFENCE.

Probably the irate farmer sighs for the complete destruction of the family. Hence he will be surprised, perhaps, to learn that where State-aided compaigns against the sparrow have been conducted, the consequences have been disastrous. The Government of Maine ordered the total destruction of all sparrows within their borders. The result was that in the following year there came such a plague of insects and caterpillars, that even the trees were killed. Similar was the experience of the country surrounding Auxerre. Some one once took the trouble to watch and record the work of a couple of sparrows. During one whole day they were seen to convey to their young no less than forty grubs an hour, making an average of 3,000 in the course of the week. Each pair of sparrows rears, roughly, fourteen young birds in the course of the summer, so the statistician may calculate for himself the number of insects that will disapear through their agency.

UNWELCOME GUESTS.

It is only forty years ago that the English sparrow was introduced into America; his colonising of Australasia came later still. Yet he has already outstayed his welcome. In France he is a desiderated item of food for by no means poor tables. Sparrow dumpling is a famous dish in rural England, not less than the lark pudding, better known in Fleet-street. But although the sparrow abounds in teeming millions, he has never been seriously regarded as an item in our food supply. He makes his home often enough beneath the nest of the rook and sees his landlord pudinged and pied, while himself, a not less delicate morsel, escapes the attention of the gourmet. Not that he entirely avoids the battue. In Ohio, not very long ago, a thousand sparrows were killed in one shoot, a record easily eclipsed by the Stratford-on-Avon Sparrow Club, which some years ago was responsible for the despatch of 19,000 in the course of the shooting season.

MESDAMES PARTINGTON.

Perhaps Nature which provides the sparrows is wiser than ourselves who determine upon their destruction. At any rate it is certain that Mr. Partington undertook no more impossible task with her broom than that to which our agriculturists are now applying themselves—that is, if the experience of other countries goes for aught. They do work of this character very thoroughly in America under Government supervision and for Government reward. There it has been found that the offer of bounties for the extermination of small animals, vermin, and destructive birds is not effective. Michigan and Illinois kill a million sparrows a year; yet there is no appreciable diminution in the raveges of the birds. Virginia paid a bounty on wolves' scalps for over 200 years before exterminating the breed; France, after maintaining a price on the some animals for over a cnetury, found it necessary some twenty years ago to increase the rewards from £6 to £8 per scalp.

THE BLIND IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the "Times," says:—According to the latest available figures, the proportion of the blind to the sighted among the population of India is 1 in 600—more than double the rate which obtains in Great Britain. Allowance being made for native reluctance to enter personal defects in a census return, it appears that the King must have more than half a million blind subjects in his Indian Empire.

Of the languages and dialects spoken in that great dominion, at least 150 have been reduced to written or printed form, and to represent these languages over 50 different alphabets or syllabaries have come into use. Some of the Indian alphabets, such as Sanscrit, require over 700 distinct types for printing an ordinary book; and even Tamil, which is one of the least complex, demands 250 types in the printer's lower case. Although the languages spoken by our Indian fellow-subjects include only about 70 different sounds, to represent these sounds over 10,000 separate and distinct characters are altogether in use. It is stated that one leading firm of London printers has expended £300,000 over the preparation of sets of type in these beautiful intricate characters, which have all been evolved from the original syllabary used in India in the time of Alexander the Great.

The Bible Society, in its conspicuous service to Foreign Missions and incidentally to philology, has published the Bible in all the principal languages of India, and the Bible-House library contains a long array of volumes from the earliest Tamil Testament, translated by Ziegenbalg in 1714, down to the Gospels prepared for the Badagas, a tiny independent tribe on the Nilgiri Hills. Nor have the needs of the blind been over-looked. The Bible Society has steadily fostered efforts to prepare Scriptures both in Moon and Braille type, and one special object which it now proposes to accomplish in connexion with its centenary is a more adequate provision for the needs of the blind in the East. Byway of preparation the society has issued for criticism a pamphlet entitled Oriental Braille: One Alphabodet for the Blind for all Oriental Languages. The authors of this pamphlet are the Rev. J. Knowles, late of the London Missionary Society, and Mr. L. Garthwaite, Fellow of the Madras University who was for over 40 years connected with the Madras Education Department. As indicated by its title, and as stated in its preface, the idea of the pamphlet is to arrive at one uniform system of Braille dots which shall be applicable with only slight adjustment to every Oriental language, and of the system which it describes kindly and serious criticism is invited from all friends of the blind. Since the pamphlet was issued, its scheme of Oriental Braille has obtained the sanction of the British and Foreign Blind Association for application to all Indian languages, and has also secured very high commendation from Oriental scholars, both native and European, as well as from missionaries in the East. The same scheme of Oriental Braille had already received the unanimous approval of the South Indian Missionary Conference, and of the Bangalore Missionary Conference—representing all the chief missionary societies at work in those fields. Lord Wenlock, when Governor of Madras, took a lively interest in the scheme, and the Madras Education Department, at the suggestion of Dr. Duncan, Director of Public Instruction, made grants-in-aid for printing primers in the new embossed characters, and sanctioned double the usual grants-in-aid to schools for the blind in Madras Presidency. The Governments of the Native States have also favoured the scheme, the Maharajah of Travancore paying for primers in the languages of Travancore and the Government of Mysore for books in in Kanarese and Telegu. Altogether these primers have already been published in 17 different languages of the Indian Empire.

In might appear an imposible task to divise a system which with only 63 symbols shall accurately transliterate for the use of the blind all the 10,000 different types which are employed to print books for the sighted. It must, however, be borne in mind that the various alphabets of India—which outnumber the remaining alphabets used by the rest of the world—are all derived from the same primitive alphabet which is associated with the name of Asoka. The pamphlet shows that its authors have taken a comprehensive and systematic arrangement of the Sanscrit alphabet as a basis. They have made a close study of the derivation of the various alphabets and a careful comparision of the corresponding letters in each. And Indian scholars will recognize that by providing a sign for the inherent vowel, the necessity for the numerous conjunct letters has been avoided, and the syllabaries are reduced to an alphabet properly so called.

Briefly, this system of Oriental Braille is not only scientific, but the authors claim that a blind Indian boy may be taught to read by its means in far less time than is required by his sighted brother, and with far less effort. Thus, for example, in Malayalam the blind boy will only have to learn 53 Braille symbols, and these will be made easy for him by systematic classification and careful association of the form with the sound; while his sighted brother has to master 53 difficult letters, and in addition 600 various and complicated forms which these letters assume in combination. The growth of centuries does not always tend towards simplicity.

This effort to assist the blind in India received in its earlier stages most encouraging sympathy from the leaders of native thought and philanthropy, and, when the scheme has been subjected to thorough criticism and modified in the light of the experience thus gained, it is hoped that greatly-increased support will be enlisted to carry out so charitable and patriotic a proposal.

Here and there throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon beginnings have been made both by natives and by missionaries, so that the way is prepared for larger efforts. The Government of India regrets that the claims on it for the education of the sighted are so great that it is not able officially to initiate work for the blind, but has expressed its willingness to assist, without distinction of caste or creed, any who will undertake such work as a private enterprise. The memorials which have been erected to Queen Victoria in Colombo and in Bombay include hospitals for eye diseases and institutions for the blind; and through these and similar movements it is hoped that the way is now open for the more systematic provision for the education of the blind in India. The Christian Literature Society for India already co-operates by undertaking to prepare alphabet sheets, primers, and educational and religious books in raised type. Moreover, since the blind can readily learn to write as well as to read the Braille system, they will have it in their power themselves gradually to multiply books for those who sit with them in darkness.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE "Novoe Vremya" quotes from the Baku news paper the "Kaspi" an interesting article with regard to the recent bread riots in Meshed. It appears that the riots were caused by an attempt on the part of the local dealers, who had secured the corrupt support of the Governor, to raise the price of bread.

Commenting on this the "Kaspi" says that the strength of Russia's position in the Middle East is founded not on the friendship of the Persian Government, but on the affection of the people. The government is but a temporary element of the situation, but the sympathy of the people is the stable support for the development of Russian plans in Asia. There was no reason to fear the spread of the unrest into Russian teeritory, for at the beginning of the disorders the inhabitants of Meshed appealed to the Russian Consul for help and protection. We ought, says the Baku journal, to appreciate this popular sympathy and not to throw it away by supporting the abuses of the Teheran rulers. If we desire at all costs to be agreeable to the Teheran Administration then we could achieve that by counselling the Shah's Government to introduce necessary reforms, such as the improvement of means of communication and of agriculture and, most important of all, the abolition of the system of farming offices, which has been one of the main causes of the existing discontent.

The "Novoe Vremya" in reproducing these observations, says, it must not be forgotten that our policy in Persia is based not upon any friction between the Government and the people of that country, but upon the conflict with England for economic predominance.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Saturday.—The monsoon on the West Coast continues weak and has given only light rain in that area in the past 24 hours. Strong westerly winds are, however, still blowing across the North Bombay Coast and have given light showers in Upper India Hills and submontane districts. Rain has again fallen on the Burma Coast, Assam, North and Fast Bengal and Behar. The most important amounts reported are 5 inches at Tavoy, 3¼ at Mymensingh and Moulmein, two at Darjeeling and 1¼ at Darbhanga, Dinajpur and Bogra. Local showers have fallen in Berar and Central Provinces, Amroati reporting 1¼ inches, Seoni, and Raipur one inch. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Bengal and the most important feature in to-day's conditions is the formation of a shallow depression in Lower Bengal, which will probably remain stationary or advance slowly northwards during the next 24 hours and give moderate to heavy rain over the greater part of Bengal and Assam and rain may increase in Burma. Showers may be received in the central parts of India, Deccan and Mysore, but will be only local in character. The Mail Steamer reports strong monsoon in the centre of the Arabian Sea.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, reports having experienced moderate monsoon gale, after leaving the Gulf of Aden to within 500 miles off Bombay, thence fresh to moderate wind to arrival. No rain throughout.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fultala, Captain F. W. Fry, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta via Coast Ports, met with strong variable winds and high southerly sea, squally, with thunder and lightening and very unsettled weather.—The Russian steamer Kitaj, Captain T. Bakamoff, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Wladeivostok via Shanghai and Colombo, had strong S.-W. monsoon with heavy rain.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Naderi, Captain J. G. E. Metcalfe, which reached Bombay on Saturday from Jeddah experienced strong monsoon in Longitude 60 degree E.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Byculla, Cts.	Espl'ade, In.	Espl'ade, Cts.	Fort, In.	Fort, Cs.	Colaba, In.	Colaba, Cts
Previonsly registered	17	86	19	46	17	54	21	60
Sunday, 21st June	00	63	00	10	00	12	00	02
Total	18	49	19	56	17	66	21	62
Total fall to June 21, 1902	7	17	11	33	9	78	9	68
Total fall to June 21, 1901	27	14	19	32	22	12	20	22

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 19th	3	37

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P, RAILWAY LINES.

Summary of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday, 12th June:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	1	56	Ghoti	0	0
Raver	3	0	Badwad	5	23
Nimbhora	0	77	Varangaon	4	46
Bhadli	2	60	Hotgi	3	98
Jalgaon	3	45	Mohol	1	57
Shirsoli	0	0	Madha	0	70
Mhasawad	4	22	Barsi Junction	0	10
Maheji	0	0	Kem	6	6
Pachora	2	71	Jeur	6	35
Kajgaon	2	81	Pomalvadi	4	5
Chalisgaon	4	85	Diksal	3	26
Naydongri	4	6	Lonavla	7	69
Nandgaon	6	74	Neral	11	97
Manmad	3	92	Dhond	5	51
Lasalgaon	1	48	Kassara	4	90
Khervadi	1	23	Talegaon	7	41
Nasik	0	0	Rajmane	3	2
Devlali	2	22			

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·519	NW	12	89·1	83·4	70	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·567	E	8	92·8	84·2	80	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·53	SE	6	85·9	84·0	87	...	0·0	— 0·33
Aden	29·663	SSW	6	89·7	82·3	72	...	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·395	NE	3	112·4	75·9	72	0·27	0·32	— 0·64
Sirsa	29·42	?	11	108·3	[illegible]	57	...	0·15	— 0·79
Delhi	29·367	W	8	107·7	90·2	36	...	0·12	— 1·27
Agra	29·387	SW	1	108·0	94·4	31	...	0·03	— 1·09
Cawnpore	29·371	W	9	108·8	90·0	35	...	0·87	— 1·08
Allahabad	29·311	WNW	7	108·1	88·5	57	...	0·73	— 1·73
Jhansi	29·447	WSW	7	107·3	[illegible]	49	...	0·48	— 1·95
Jacobabad	29·341	Calm	2	112·2	86·1	67	...	0·13	+ 0·13
Karachi	29·537	W	21	95·4	85·3	73	...	0·00	— 0·05
Jeypore	29·496	SW	1	104·2	84·1	55	..	0·06	— 1·21
Ajmere	29·524	W	21	100·4	80·5	65	..	0·09	— 0·97
Deesa	29·564	SW	25	103·3	81·1	63	...	0·02	— 0·78
Ahmedabad	29·608	SW	5	102·3	82·6	63	...	0·11	— 3·87
Bhuj	29·581	W	29	95·3	80·9	72	0·02	0·02	— 0·81
Jamnagar	29·590	WSW	30	96·6	82·3	59	..	0·27	— 1·88
Dwarka	29·605	WSW	26	88·9	82·3	78	..	0·23	...
Rajkot	29·617	WSW	23	99·9	80·5	64	...	0·00	— 2·62
Bhavnagar	29·635	SW	12	101·6	83·2	65	...	0·38	— 3·19
Veraval	29·646	W	22	87·0	79·2	78	...	0·43	— 3·35
Neemuch	29·470	WSW	10	99·5	77·1	68	...	0·05	— 2·07
Indore	29·599	W	14	97·3	81·1	71	...	3·34	— 0·59
Saugor	29·513	W	13	100·9	81·1	56	...	0·39	— 3·33
Jubulpore	29·515	S	6	98·5	80·2	64	...	0·50	— 3·98
Hoshangabad	29·582	SW	8	104·6	80·2	76	...	0·44	— 3·00
Khandwa	29·618	WNW	17	100·2	80·1	65	...	0·69	— 2·62
Raipur	29·594	SW	13	104·5	[illegible]	74	1·04	2·44	— 2·21
Nagpur	29·599	W	13	97·2	78·1	78	0·24	3·39	— 1·58
Amraoti	29·620	WSW	16	100·3	76·5	80	1·69	2·47	— 1·69
Akola	29·647	NW	17	99·8	78·4	67	...	1·31	— 1·82
Surat	29·656	SW	13	93·7	80·1	75	0·13	0·46	— 4·22
Malegaon	29·619	WSW	18	93·9	75·1	59	...	1·51	— 1·16
Bombay	29·701	W	13	86·0	81·9	82	...	13·61	+ 1·77
Poona	29·693	WSW	23	87·0	73·4	70	...	2·83	— 0·56
Ahmednagar	29·683	WNW	14	87·9	71·4	72	0·01	4·55	+ 0·65
Aurangabad	29·638	W	20	92·9	72·2	80	0·08	0·91	
Sholapur	29·708	W	13	92·2	74·9	70	0·19	1·41	— 1·81
Ratnagiri	29·757	NNE	8	83·3	74·9	95	0·73	10·30	— 11·29
Bijapur	29·711	W	13	88·9	73·3	83	0·06	4·02	+ 0·93
Belgaum	29·746	WSW	24	78·3	65·8	92	...	5·06	— 0·65
Marmugoa	29·768	SSE	7	81·0	74·9	98	1·60	12·88	— 5·04
Karwar	29·768	N	4	83·2	73·5	85	2·10	16·37	— 9·37
Mangalore	29·781	Calm	2	85·9	72·9	86	0·16	14·12	— 12·58
Calicut	29·804	Calm	3	85·2	75·2	90	0·70	16·74	— 9·33
Cochin	29·813	NE	..	82·2	74·7	89	0·83	21·78	+ 1·35
Bangalore	29·806	W	13	81·2	61·8	81	0·11	3·61	+ 1·14
Secunderabad	29·688	NW	17	97·7	74·4	67	..	0·51	— 2·69
Masulipatam	29·626	NW	12	95·1	77·1	89	...	5·41	+ 2·07
Bellary	29·724	WNW	13	92·0	75·2	71	...	2·60	+ 1·29
Cuddapah	29·703	W	M	95·2	78·4	67	...	1·22	— 0·93
Madras	29·691	WSW	7	96·5	79·0	65	..	1·13	— 0·45
Coimbatore	29·770	SW	5	86·9	73·6	89	...	1·39	+ 0·04
Trichinopoly	29·756	SW	9	96·1	78·3	72	...	1·27	+ 0·32
Negapatam	29·721	SW	3	91·7	77·0	80	0·14	1·32	+ 0·41
Colombo	29·822	SW	8	89·0	78·0	87	0·27	3·85	— 2·99

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moerate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=0·0 (5·76); G T H=0·00 (11·63); St G H=0·03 (10·44); C.P=0·00 (13·64).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady or has changed by small amounts over the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction along the West Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Berar, Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Khandwa, Neemuch, Karachi, Poona and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The day and night temperatures are in excess of normal over the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 19° and about normal and in slight defect in most places to the south of that parallel. The maximum varied from 112° at Lahore to 78° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 94° at Agra to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—About two inches have been recorded at Karwar, about an inch and three-quarters at Amraoti and Murmugao, and light to moderate showers at Lahore, Bhuj, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo and Bangalore.

Weather.—Ordinary monsoon weather prevails in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

The Mail Steamer "Egypt" which left Aden on the 15th reports having experienced up to Longitude 52°. E. moderate south-westerly and north-westerly winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 64°. E strong monsoon blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, passing clouds and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning moderate to strong monsoon passing cloud and a moderate sea and swell.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Queen Eleanor, 2,270 tons, Captain John Breaks, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,053 tons, Captain A H Durkee, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Wennington Hall, 1,912 tons, Captain W G Diver, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Kalibia, 3,113 tons, Captain H Tait, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohommadi, 1,250 tons, Captain T A Galley, will sail to-day for Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieuts Lawson, and Adair and 26 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kitaj, 2,994 tons, Captain T Bakamoff, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Wladeivostok, 7th May, via Shanghai and Colombo, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A Bennett, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H McDearmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 10 cases opium and the following passengers:—Captains Cross, Stewart and Pridham, Mr McLeod, Mrs H De Souza and 12 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Jeddah, 8th June, with a general cargo, and Mr Abdool Karim and 499 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage 6 pilgrims died from old age and general debility.

GALLANTRY AT SEA.

THE Merchants Service Guild have recently been making representations to the Government of Newfoundland relative to the gallant rescue of the crew of the schooner "Jessie" belonging to that Colony. It appears that whilst in a sinking condition and with no boats the "Jessie" was fallen in with by the British steamer "Hornby Castle" under the command of Captain W. A. Jackman, M.-.G. A very heavy sea was running, and Captain Jackman called for volunteers to proceed to the rescue in one of the steamer's boats. The Chief Officer conducted this dangerous and difficult task with the aid of the Third Officer, the Carpenter and two Able Seamen. The result was that the crew of the "Jessie"—six in number—were safely brought on board the "Hornby Castle," and every kindness and attention was shown to them by her commander. In reply to the representations of the Merchant Service Guild the Government of Newfoundland have forwarded to that organization a draft for £21, to be apportioned as follows:—£8 to purchase binoculars for Captain Jackman, £5 for the Chief Officer, and £2 each for the other members of the rescuing boat's crew. The Guild hope shortly to make a public presentation of these awards.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthago	2893				E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1639	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon			F M & Co
Oolob ria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1035	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reider			W & A Graham & Co
Lang ank	2966	Rout			W & A Graham & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugill	Berbera		M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Needles	2995	Turner			M M & Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Bengal	2751	Phillips	China	1-7	P & O Co
Falls of Keltie	2150	King			W & A G & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Kohinur	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Dagfred	659	Milberg			R S & Co
Fultala	2692	Fry			M M & Co
Kasara	505	H McDiarmid			M M & Co
Egypt	4179	Langborne			P & O Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Asia	2336	Shanklin	Marseilles	30-6	W&A G&Co
B	Reichstag	1315	Oswald	Zanzibar	25-6	A Strandes
D	Matin	2433	Archer	Manchester	24-6	K N & Co
F	Okara	3140	Sharp			M M & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Galley	Singapore	22-6	B&P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1110	Storey	R S Ports	4-5	B&P S N Co
K	Bodlewell	2209	Baines	Hamburg	22-6	M M & Co
L	Indravati	513	Mahomed			Shepd & Co
M	Ranee	3614	Corran	Berbera		T M & Co
N	H M S Perseus	2135	Pears	Stream	4-7	Royal Navy
O	Virawa	3333	Hutcheson	Berbera		M M & Co
Q	Wennington Hall	1913	Diver	Dunkirk	20-6	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	23-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kitaj	2993	Bakanof	Odessa	26-6	W&A G & Co
4	R Reunion	1350	Carr			H J M Ajam
5	Epsom	2970	White	Genoa	27-6	W & A G & Co
6	Longships	2843	Walker	L'pool	27-6	W & A G & Co
7	China	1851	Mosca	Trieste	22-6	A L S N Co
8	M Bsoquehem	2744	Rasseviob	Kobe	22-6	A L S N Co
9	Kt Bachelor	4081	Pain	Hull	1-7	K N & Co
10&11	Kilburn	2111	Robertson	Fleetwood	27-6	W&A G & Co
14	Goalpara	1353	Cole	P Gulf	23-6	M M & Co
15	Imaum	2703	Penberthy	Dunkirk	23-6	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Urlana	3383	Allen	Berbera		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden, June 15
	Naderi s	Metcalfe	Jeddah, June 8
	Kitaj s	Bakamoff	Wladeivootook
	Kasara s	McDiarmid	Busreh, June 6
	Fortunatus s	Robinson	Melbourne, May 27
	Kagoshima Maru s	Kori	Yokohama, May 30

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Clan Campbell s	Simpson	Cochin
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Arabia s	Leigh	Aden
	Wennington Hall s	Diver	Dunkirk
21	Kalibia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	King Arthur s	Bennett	Persian Gulf
	Worsley Hall s	Jones	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Queen Eleanor, Breaks, for Karachi.
" Mohammadi, Galley, for Penang, &c.
" Baron Cawdor, Dirkee, for Karachi.

The steamer Kitaj entered for loading on Saturday for Port Said and Odessa.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Clan Menzies left Suez for steamer Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 19th.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Valetta is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Tuesday next.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Pekin (Extra) from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 19 instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Caledonien which left Bombay on Thursday, 4th June, at 4 p.m., arrived at Marseilles on Friday, 19th instant at 2 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Armand Behic left Aden for Bombay on the 20th afternoon and she is expected here on Thursday the 25th at 4 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—100 bales wool C Nanjee; 4000 cwts cottonseeds Gaddum and Co.

Longships s—330 cwts myrabollams K Shrikisondas; 297 cwts cottonseed Tata and Co; 4000 cwts cottonseed Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—107 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 53 cwts fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 12 bales skins N Futehally and Co; 60 cwts chillis 40 cwts ginger 10 cwts bees wax K B Sajan; 22 cwts fishmaws Hassam Alloo Mahomed; 80 cwts deer horns 65 cwts buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola; 75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 6318 cwts cottonseed J A Begbie and Co; 106 cwts bloodmaaure Croft Mody and Co; 21 cases Indian condiment M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts linseed Tata and Co.

FOR FLEETWOOD.

Kilburn s—44 0 tons Manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Agapanthus s—296 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 6000 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

Matin s—29 barrels kirdee oil Forbes Forbes and Co; 65 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cottonfly waste 75 bales hemp Pragjee Hirjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—240 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 95 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Epsom s—1004 cwts linseed 1000 cwts poppyseed 10000 cwts jowari 10998 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Kalibia s—2131 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Epsom s—1999 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—350 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

China s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

INDIAN JEWELLER,
KANJI MALJI,

MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.

Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

"APENTA" R.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS
THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

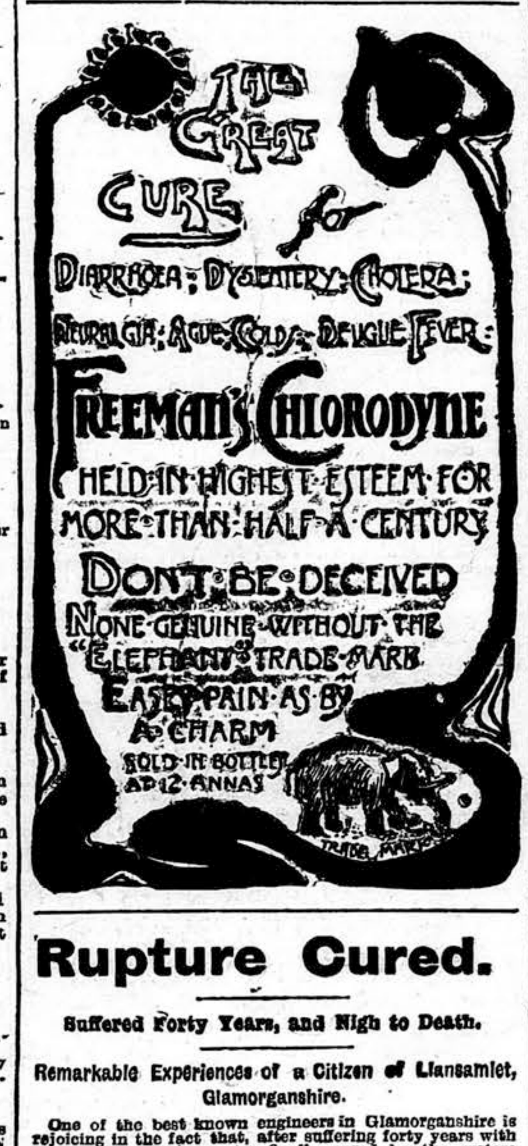
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
TRADE MARK



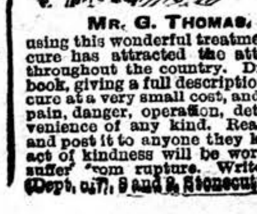
The Great Cure for
Diarrhoea: Dysentery: Cholera:
Neuralgia: Ague: Colds: Coughs: Fever:
Freeman's Chlorodyne
Held in highest esteem for more than half a century
Don't be deceived
None genuine without the "Elephant" trade mark
Eases pain as by a charm
Sold in bottles at 12 annas
Trade Mark

Rupture Cured.

Suffered Forty Years, and Nigh to Death.

Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.

One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, (Dept. 377), 8 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.



MR. G. THOMAS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets ... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income ... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly ask intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MW MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

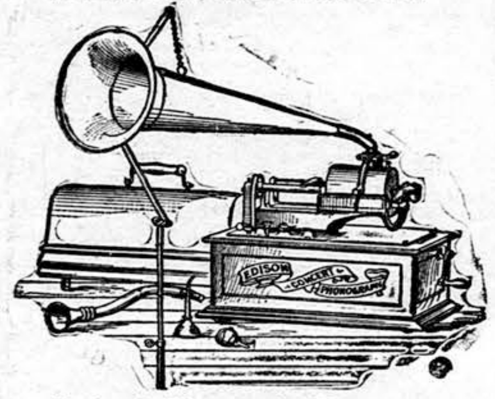
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

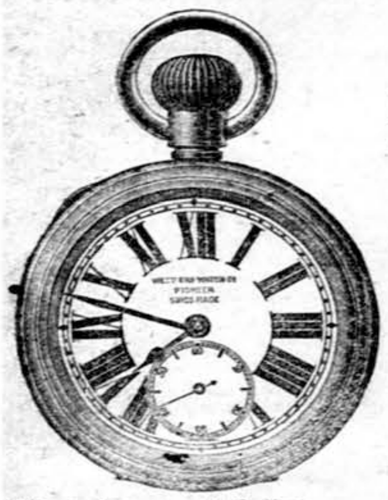
M. SHROFF & Co.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.



MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern,	guaranteed for 2 years	Rs. 22
The Pioneer,	,, for 3 ,,	Rs. 25
The Standard	,, for 6 ,,	Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in mediums and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
,, 18	Hunting	,, 26
,, 21	Half Hunting	,, 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.

BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFCE.)

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—
ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, *Solicitors,*
6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

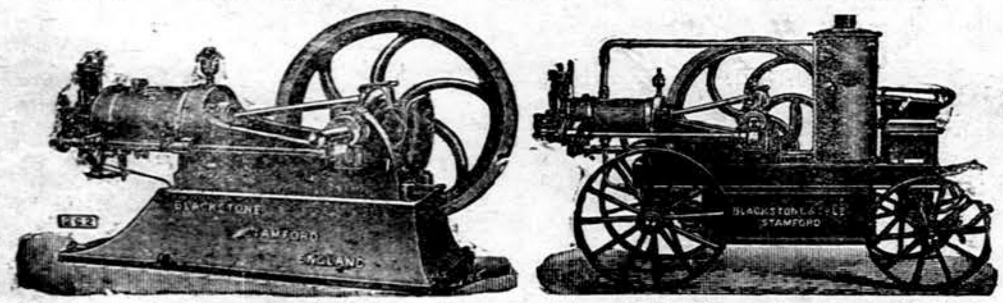
Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD. STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

"BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

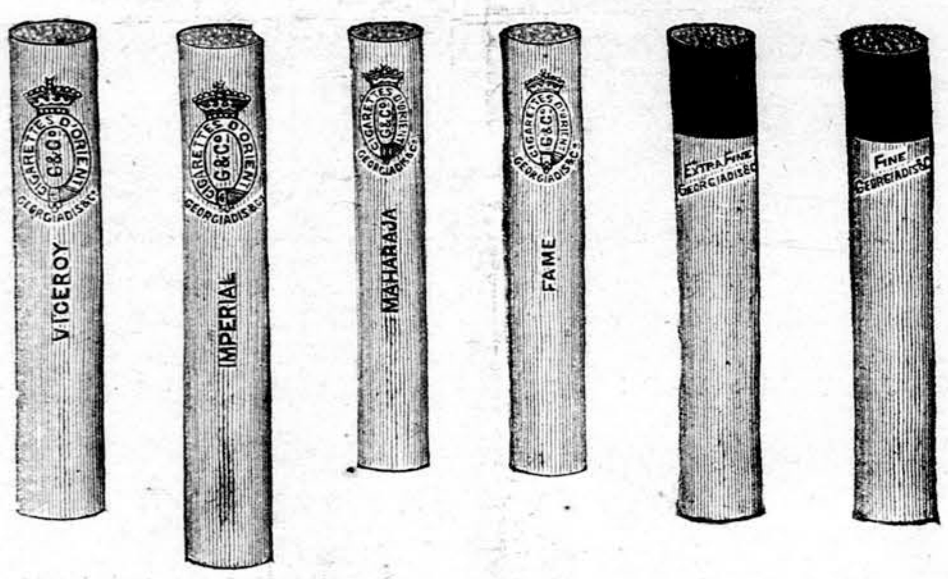
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy . J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp &Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.


VICEROY
IMPERIAL
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FAME
EXTRA FINE GEORGIADIS & Co
FINE GEORGIADIS & Co
CIGARETTES D'ORIENT G&Co GEORGIADIS & Co

Per 100

Rs. 4/0 Rs. 3/0 Rs. 2/0 Re. 1/0 Rs. 3/0 Rs. 2/0

All the above Brands are guaranteed to be manufactured daily in Bombay from freshly cut Turkish Tobacco. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

V. FUCILE & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

MOIR'S

SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office :—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model	,, £6 10 0
De Luxe Model	,, £10 10 0
Roll Film Model	,, £6 17 6

The "ENSIGN."

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

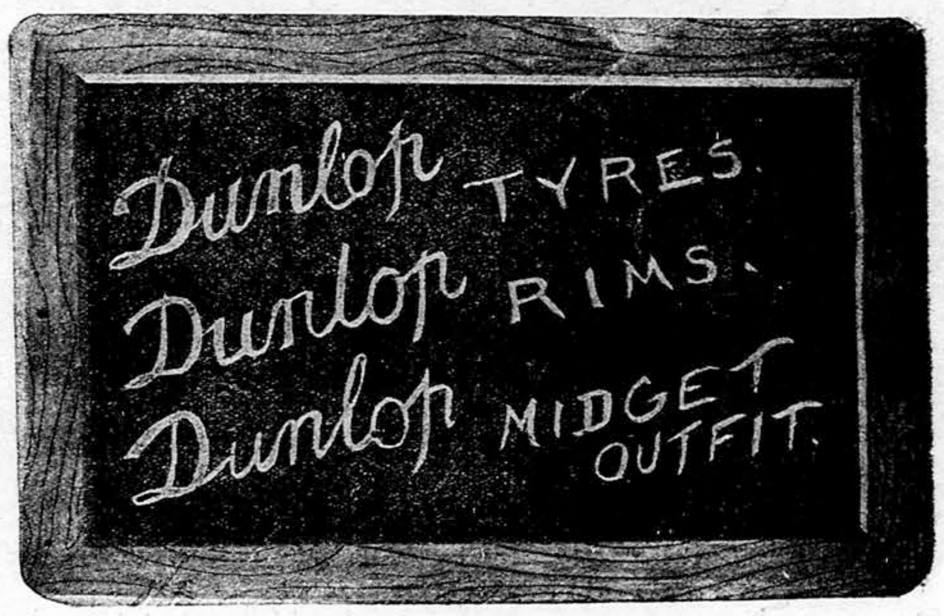
Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

CYCLISTS!

when you
"CLEAN THE SLATE,"
write upon it


Dunlop TYRES.
Dunlop RIMS.
Dunlop MIDGET OUTFIT.

See this trade mark

on air tubes and covers.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

'DARTRING'

'LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

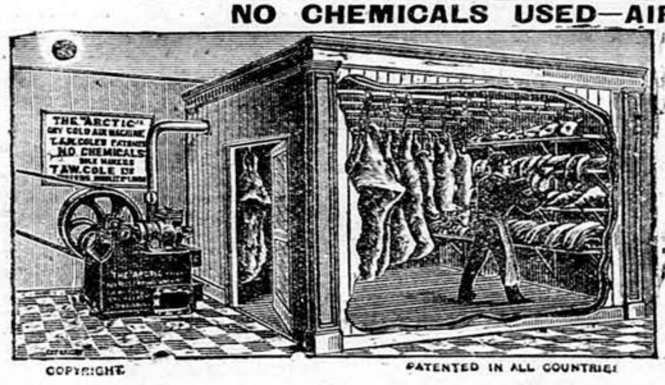
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

The 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

"ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.



THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED. THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft.

MADE IN ALL SIZES.
PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS.
No danger. No skilled attention required.
Can be driven by ANY form of POWER.
Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

Write for full particulars to:—
T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS.
PARK ROAD IRONWORKS,
BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES

HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 5 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
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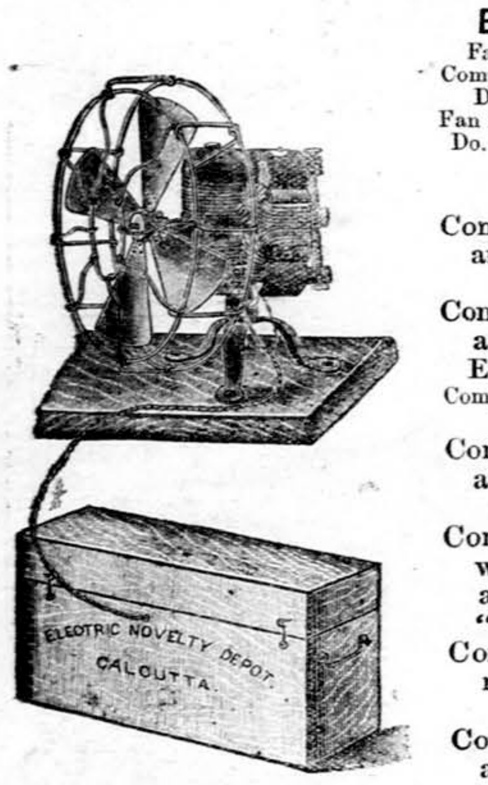

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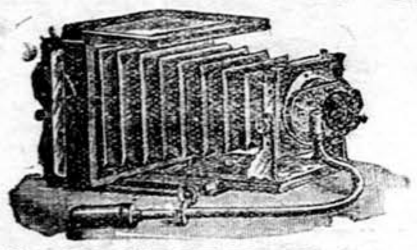

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OR

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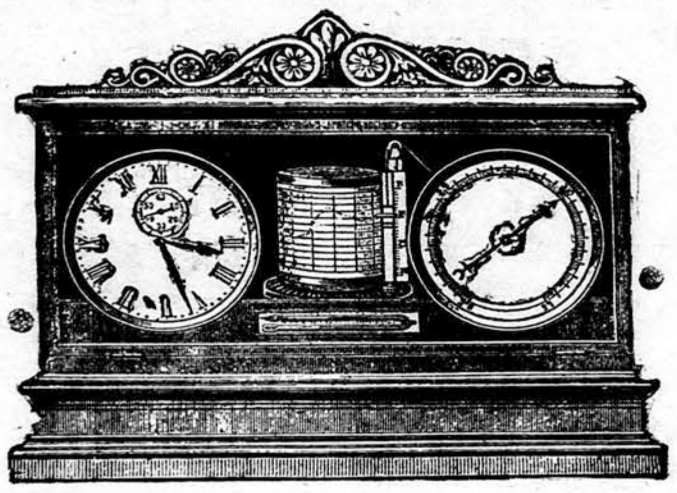

THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

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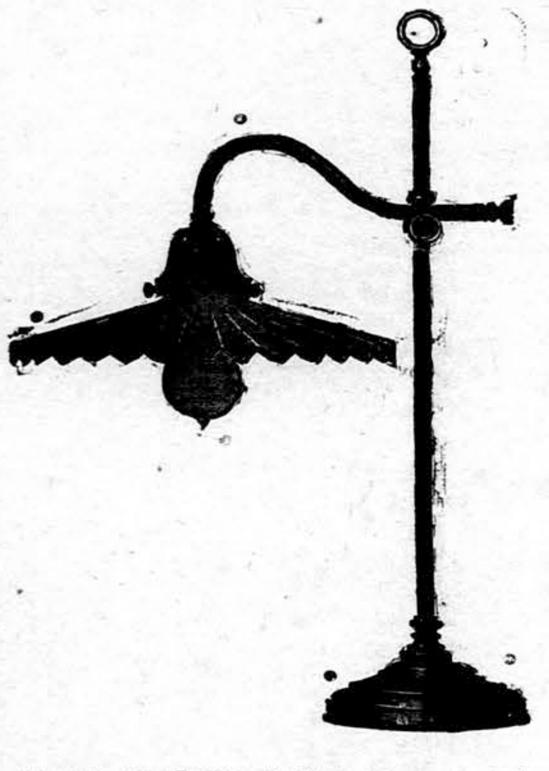

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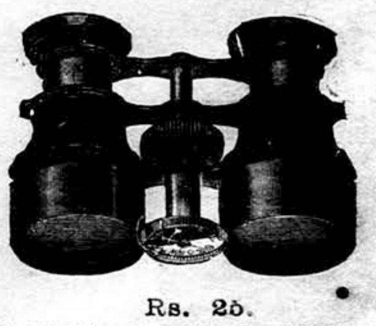

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